The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Everything Quiet and Hot at Washington.

REPORTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Rebel Troops Marching on Barbourville.

Union Men Rising in all the Neighboring Counties.

A Startling Report from Richmond.

Admiral Dundas Going to Run the Charleston Blockade.

ALL QUIET AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Butler Protecting the Fugitives from Hampton.

Another Expedition Against Contraband Traders.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The Prince NAPOLEON left Washington this afternoon. He was accompanied by the French Minister, and will go only as far as Philadelphia to-night. On Monday he will resume his journey and go *viâ* New-York and Albany to Niagara Falls. Owing to the intense heat, the Prince will not go further west than the Falls.

The heat to-day has been frightful. The thermometer at the Coast Survey Office reached 112° in the shade, and 125° in the sun.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Surgeon-General WOOD has taken measures for carrying into effect the late act of Congress for adding to the medical staff of the Army a corps of cadets, whose duty it shall be to act as dressers in the hospitals, and as ambulance attendants in the field, with the same rank and pay as the West Point military cadets. When applications are favorably considered, candidates will be examined before a Board, and from among those approved by it, the selections will be made.

The President has recommended FREDERICK KRAUS as Consul for the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to reside at New-York.

Brokers are purchasing two years 6 per centum Treasury notes, at from 95 to 95½. The price for $50 notes is better than for other denominations.

LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN.

THE MANNER OF HIS CAPTURE BY THE REBELS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 29, 1861.

DEAR WIFE: I wrote a letter to Capt. KIRKER a few days since acquainting him of my being in close confinement here, also Capt. McIVOR and Lieut. CONNOLLY, with about 37 other officers and 600 non-commissioned officers and privates from various regiments, among whom are Sergeants MURPHY and DONOHUE and 35 privates of my regiment. They are all in good health. I was very ill for the first two days after my arrest, but feel quite well at present. I am deeply afflicted at the loss of Acting Lieut.-Col. HAGERTY, who was among the first who fell on the battle-field, also several of my brave soldiers. It is, however, consoling that they attended their religious duties before that day. I had many hair-breadth escapes, but God in His infinite mercy has been pleased to preserve me.

I am uneasy to know the fate of many officers and members whom I had not seen in line immediately after the battle, among whom are Capts. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and CAVANAGH, and Acting-Adjutant date Captain) JOHN H. NUGENT. My regiment came off the field in admirable order, and were on the road to Centreville, where I halted to rest and await orders for future action, knowing that our artillery would need protection in returning. Two regiments that had not been in line and were returning in disorder, hung on my flank, and when the cavalry were seen advancing toward us, these regiments broke precipitately through my lines, throwing us into disorder, and caused a general flight.

I dismounted and crossed a rail fence, over which they had gone, and got the color bearer to halt, and called on the men to rally around the flag, but just at this moment a discharge of carbines from the pursuing cavalry and our own artillery drowned my voice, and destroyed all my efforts to muster the men. I had only nine men who heard me and halted, and those, with two officers and myself, were immediately surrounded and taken to Manassas that night. We left there the following morning, and arrived here Tuesday night. Lieuts. BAGLEY and GANNON, with two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel and other officers and privates of various regiments, arrived here this morning. Some of our wounded have also been brought here, but I have not yet learned their names. Give my love to your aunt, WILLIAM, Capt. KIRKER and all friends.

Your affectionate husband,

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

The Elmira *Gazette* publishes the following letter, which has been received by a citizen of that place:

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 25, 1861.

S. R. VAN CAMPEN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: A large number of National prisoners and wounded men were brought here from the late battle at Manassas. I went yesterday evening, just before dark, to see the wounded, to learn whether I could not aid them in communicating with their friends. One of them suggested to me to write you. I am sure it will give you pleasure to relieve the anxieties of the families to whom these soldiers belong, and so I shall send a list of all of them with their Post-offices. They desire me to say that they are very kindly treated, and that everything is done for them that can be. They are under the care of the best surgeons, who are aided by other physicians and by citizens. They are quartered in a large building, with high ceilings and in an airy situation. Some, I grieve to say, are desperately wounded—some slightly, and these latter will soon be relieved. I am going again to see them directly, so as to add to my list.

WM. E. STRAIGHT, Thirty-eighth New-York Regiment, Col. WARD, was shot in the leg above the knee. It is a flesh wound, and he is doing very well. He says that you know his parents and their Post-office.

JOHN DONOVAN, Second Wisconsin Regiment, son of R. I. DONOVAN, Springfield, Ohio. He was struck with a buckshot just below the left temple. The shot is now behind his eye, which may be lost. I hope he will soon be well.

ALLEN HANCOCK, First Minnesota Regiment, son of ORRIN A. HANCOCK, Wabasha, Minn. Shot in the thigh. Badly wounded, but he is young, and I trust will recover. He seems in good spirits, and is profoundly grateful for the treatment he has received, and says he never can again raise his hand against a Virginian unless his own home be invaded.

EDWARD A. ROWLEY, First Minnesota Regiment—son of L. W. ROWLEY, Utica, Minn. Shot in the hip, flesh wound.

Afternoon.—I did not get over this morning to see the men, and could not therefore get any names besides those mentioned above. My letter must now be handed to the gentleman who has promised to mail it, and for the present I cannot give you any further information.

I will mention (as I am unknown to you) that I am an Episcopal clergyman, and reside in this City.

Respectfully Yours,

T. GRAYSON DASHIELL.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

REBEL EXPEDITION AGAINST BARBOURSVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 10.

No trains have been allowed to run Eastward of the Tennessee River from Memphis for the past two days. It is supposed that the rolling stock is engaged in transporting troops to Union City, Tenn.

The *National Union* newspaper, of Winchester, Ky., yesterday, says that they have been informed that between two and three hundred disunion troops have come into Kentucky, through Cumberland Gap, and are marching on Barboursville, with the supposed intention to seize fifty thousand pounds of bacon, and rob the bank there. It is feared that they intend to proceed from thence to Richmond, Ky. The Unionists in the vicinity of Barboursville have sent to Owsley, Jackson, Estell and other counties, where Union men are rapidly gathering, with rifles and shot-guns.

The Extra says that the above is reliable, but we have no means of verifying it here.

THE MOB IN CONCORD, N. H.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD—THREE SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 9.

CONCORD, N. H., 5 P. M., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

A very serious riot took place in this city this afternoon, which resulted in the total destruction of the printing office of the *Democratic Standard*. This paper has been too well known to require much comment in this connection. For the past few weeks it has reflected quite severely upon the character and conduct of our soldiers, until they could endure it no longer, and concluded to take the matter into their own hands. Early this afternoon several soldiers of the First Regiment went to the printing office, and asked for some of the papers, with the intention of purchasing them, and it is reported that the publishers refused to sell them. The soldiers afterwards went into the street, and by some means procured several copies; these were read to an excited and increasing multitude. In one article the editor spoke of the premium which Congress had offered to induce the three months' men to reënlist for three years. The writer then went on to state that the men would be allowed to change from one company or regiment to another, in order to get clear of obnoxious or incompetent officers, and closed by stating that:

"This may be the case with a certain Northern New-England regiment, a portion of which actually mutinied against the abolition Colonel who commands it, before leaving for the seat of war. A number of his men, having demanded a furlough to visit their friends over Sunday, were refused. Whereupon they formed into line and charged bayonets on the recusant commander, who made sudden tracks for the nearest fence. This movement the men greeted with shouts of derisive laughter, and 'three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS!' They were subsequently granted the required furlough, and 'order reigned in Warsaw.' After reaching Washington, it was found necessary to divide this regiment, and station portions of it at different points."

There is no question but what the above refers to our regiment.

The following are other specimens of the matter which the edition of the paper referred to contained:

"Our Southern papers are filled with heart-sickening accounts of the murders and robberies which individuals in Old ABE'S Mob are perpetrating on the Southern people. Innocent women and children are shot on their own door steps, for wearing what is called 'secession bonnets.' No wonder the Northern people run, when the honest men of the South march toward them.

MISSOURI WILL NOT BE MARYLANDIZED.—Gens. MCCULLOCK and PRICE are reported to be marching on Springfield with 30,000 men, with a view of attacking SIEGEL'S forces, and driving them from their soil.

☞ The people of Maryland cannot be held in subjection many weeks longer. Many of their wealthy citizens are confined in jail without cause, and are treated shamefully. The mob of LINCOLN continues to annoy the people on every corner of the streets, and it seems to us that humanity calls loudly for some method of redress for its citizens."

We could quote others equally obnoxious, but we have not the room. The excitement to which I referred previous to this digression continued to increase until a frantic collection had surrounded the building, and were filling the air with loud shouts and imprecations. At this time, several persons went up to the printing rooms, which were in the third story of Low's block, and found the doors locked. Immediately after, a revolver was fired, and the ball passed through the floor into the second story, into a room occupied by TAILOR STEWART'S sewing women, causing, of course, great consternation. From the direction of the ball, it is evident that the weapon was fired for the simple purpose of intimidating the crowd.

Soon after the publishers, four in number, appeared at the windows armed with revolvers, guns and axes. One of them very impudently reached forth a Colt's revolver, shook it, and told the crowd they were well prepared and should defend themselves to the last extremity. Those who composed the mob answered with ejaculations like the following: "fire, you traitor!"—"you rebel and secessionist"—"Fire if you dare." At this time the City Marshal appeared and read the riot act, and with great difficulty prevented the soldiers from ascending the stairway. JOHN M. HILL, Esq., and several prominent citizens endeavored to calm the excited populace, but with no effect; they then went up to the office and told the publishers that if they would give up their arms they would endeavor to protect their persons and property. They agreed to this, but before anything could be done the soldiers were at the head of the stairs, and all parleying was at an end. The rioters attempted to enter, but the door was bolted and they commenced shaving out the panels; firearms were then freely used inside, and several of the crowd were wounded—one in the arm, another in the hand, while bullets passed through the clothes of a number. The firing was distinctly heard in the street, and thousands filled the way to a long distance above and below the building.

The soldiers were unable to procure their muskets, and we believe they had no weapons excepting dirks. The publishers escaped into the attic by a ladder, and the rioters took possession. The work of demolition was now commenced in good earnest; types, desks, paper of all kinds, and in fact everything which is used about a printing-office, came tumbling down on to the sidewalk in a fearful manner. Bonfires were immediately kindled, and the relics of the secession Press were thrown upon the burning pile, while the soldiers gathered around the smouldering ruins, and, gave vent to their joy in the wildest acclamations. After the fires had somewhat abated, and nearly everything had been consumed, the City Marshal went into the office and prevailed upon the rioters to go into the street. As I close, the excitement is intense, and diligent search is being made for those connected with the paper. It is feared their lives will be taken in case they are found.

7 o'clock P. M.

Mob law is again triumphant; the soldiers discovered the hiding-places of the publishers, and seized their unfortunate victims, but the citizens rescued them, and with great difficulty carried them to the police station. Their preservation from death was a very remarkable circumstance, and had it not been for a few brave men, their lives would have paid the penalty of their deeds. Among those who displayed the most commendable bravery in rescuing them, I would mention JOHN FOSS, Esq., the Warden of the Prison. The victims were hurried to the police station on the full run, the crowd following after, and shouting, "Lynch them!" "lynch them!" The citizens are endeavoring to calm the rioters, but are fearful of another outbreak before morning. As I close I learn that the publishers have been secretly carried to the State Prison, in order to render them as secure as possible; they are considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. A flag has been suspended across the street in front of the office, bearing the words, "The doom of traitors."

GOV. SPRAGUE ON THE WAR.

GOV. SPRAGUE made the following remarks on the opening of the Extra Session of the Legislature:—

"The Senators are aware of the object that has called them together, both from the Proclamation which has been made and by events with which the whole country have become familiar.

When the action of this body was first taken, the State and the country felt that the war would, from the necessities of the case, be of short duration. Since that time events have transpired which have opened the eyes of the whole country to the magnitude of the rebellion which they are called upon to crush out. The repulse which the Army has recently suffered has been owing to so many causes that it is impossible to attribute it to any *one* which we should regard as satisfactory,—all of them pointing to the condition of things which we now behold. The State and the country, however, may feel assured, from the changes in the programme at Washington and by the people throughout the whole North, that the errors of the past will not be repeated in the future, and also that every movement for the future will hardly fail to result in success.

The war will of necessity be a long one. We have been in error as to the strength of the enemy, and as to the long and persistent course which has been pursued by the South tending towards this point; while we have been occupied in our business they have been creating revolution. We were under the impression that they were lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies. Whereas, in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves. We have found not only the *physique* of their men equal to ours, but their clothing, their arms, their subsistence and their means of transportation—everything that goes to make up *military efficiency, superior* to ours. And when we have been obliged to be the attacking force, marching under a Southern sun, exhausted, without provisions and without shelter, they have been encamped and in fortified positions in a country unfriendly to us and friendly to them, where they could receive information of every movement of ours and we could learn nothing whatever as to theirs.

The probabilities are that in no case on the record of the world's history has an army been called into the field possessing so little knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy; and such being the case, it was impossible for any troops in the position ours found themselves, to have sustained themselves for any considerable length of time. It has opened the country to the immensity of this struggle, and in that view of the subject the result may be bearable.

The troops of the North entering the field against those of the South have in every case occupying equal advantages been able to drive them from the field; but protected by superior position, by batteries and superior force, it has of course been impossible—utterly out of the question to attempt to drive them from their strongholds.

Such being the case, and the country calling upon the States for so much more than was at first anticipated, taxation by the General Government and next by the State increasing, I have been induced to call the Legislature together to see whether they are willing to continue the liberal course which was inaugurated when this contest first began.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

ADMIRAL DUNDAS AND THE BLOCKADE.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 9, *viâ* NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Aug. 10.

The newspapers, this morning, announce that Admiral DUNDAS intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of President LINCOLN'S blockade. The British Consul here states, however, that he has received no official authority for such a statement.

A REBEL SPY ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

From the Boston Herald, Aug. 10.

The United States Marshal made an important arrest yesterday, after two days' hunting about town. Some days ago, a well-dressed stranger arrived in this city, and stopped at the Parker House. He registered his name and habitation as "C. JORDAN, Pittsburgh, Penn." It came to the knowledge of the United States District Marshal that a person of some note from Secessia was in town, who really hailed from Norfolk. The officers got hold of one end of the thread of evidence, and pulled it out of a tangled web until they traced the stranger from Norfolk to the stranger at the Parker House, hailing from Pittsburgh. An erroneous description of the traveler, and the fact that he had shaved his moustache, delayed the search for a whole day, but the officers found him yesterday, at the office of the Southern Steamship Company. He was taken in custody, and carried to the United States Court-house, to await further developments.

The prisoner acknowledges that he came here under a false name; that his real name is JOHN WILLIAMS; and that he has held a commission (that of Major, if we are correctly informed) in the rebel army. He says he is a native of Baltimore, and that for several years he has lived in Norfolk, where he has been agent for a line of steamers. He says that he was in Richmond on the day of the battle of Bull Run, and that soon after he came to Baltimore, by the way of Nashville, to see a child of his there; that he found the authorities were after him there, and not liking the idea of a temporary residence in Fort McHenry, he went to Washington, and afterwards returned to Baltimore. He says, that as agent of the steamboat line he had charge of some one hundred and eight bales of cotton left there when the steamers stopped running, which was the property of Massachusetts men and corporations. This cotton was seized by Virginia, and he received a certificate for it. When in Baltimore, not having thought of coming this way, it was suggested that he should come to Massachusetts and try to get an agency to procure payment for the cotton abovementioned. This is rather unlikely, inasmuch as Virginia will not be likely to pay for it for some time to come. It is enough to know that WILLIAMS is a marked man in Washington, Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and that he comes here under a false name without any sufficient reason.

Our readers may recollect a paragraph published several days ago, which stated that a secession officer was known to have been in Washington. This is probably the individual.

The Marshal telegraphed yesterday to the Provost Marshal of Baltimore and to the Secretary of State that WILLIAMS was here and asking what should be done with him. From Baltimore the answer came that they were awaiting orders from Gen. BUTLER about him, and that he was to be held. He will be held accordingly, though allowed all the privileges which he can consistently have.

WILLIAMS is a smart-looking man, about 35 years of age, at present very reserved and silent, and evidently of that character naturally. He has no baggage with him at the Parker House, and says he brought none from Baltimore. What his real mission is here we cannot learn, though the officers of the law may be in a way to find out. It is conjectured by some that he is buying supplies for Southern vessels, and by others that he may have a few letters-of-marque with which to tempt the unprincipled. We think he can be here for no good purpose, his avowed errand being a very idle one in the present condition of affairs. A letter was found at the Post-office, dated at Richmond, Va., June 21, and directed to JOHN WILLIAMS, Boston, which looks as though he was expected to be here.

At any rate the arrest is a good thing, and it may lead to rich and interesting developments. The Marshal and his officers deserve praise for their vigilance, and encouragement to continue in the same way.

ARREST IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 9.

A man calling himself CHARLES KING, hailing from North Carolina, was last night arrested by Officer STEVENS, of the Southern District, by order of Major-Gen. DIX, on the charge of being concerned in the raising of a number of men, whose purpose it was to organize themselves into a crew, and take passage on some boat, intending to capture it in the same manner as the *St. Nicholas*, and then turn her into a pirate. By some means the purpose of KING got out, and coming to the ears of Major-Gen. DIX, he gave the order for his arrest. Quite a number of young men had joined the fortunes of KING, and as their names are known, it is not likely that they will escape. KING was this morning conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he will be confined until the facts are investigated.

VOLUNTEERS IN ILLINOIS.

LETTER FROM GOV. YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of Aug. 2, I hasten to say that the information (which you say is from Chicago) "that Illinois had no more volunteers, and that we would have to initiate measures for drafting," is without the least foundation. I am amazed that any citizen of Illinois should give currency to any such statement.

Besides the 20,000 men heretofore in the service, the Department at Washington has accepted ten Independent Regiments, which are nearly ready to take the line of march to Gen. FREMONT'S Headquarters.

In addition to this, I am authorized to raise thirteen additional regiments of Infantry, five regiments of Cavalry, and one battery of Artillery.

The Adjutant-General's books show that 512 companies have been tendered, out of which to select the 13 regiments, or 130 companies; that 102 companies of cavalry, and 22 of artillery, have been tendered full and ready. I add, also, that I believe double the number would have been tendered, but for my letters and publications, that no more companies could be accepted. Also, it is believed, from fifteen to twenty thousand men have gone to Missouri and other States, because they could not be received in their own State. Companies are daily leaving to join Missouri regiments, which cannot be received by this State.

I have felt sorely vexed at the course of the Administration, in not suffering our brave volunteers to enter the Army, and in overlooking the exposed condition of this, and other Western States. I am glad it is now pursuing a different policy.

If I had authority, with prospect of means, and good arms, I could raise one hundred thousand men in Illinois alone, and carry the standard of the Republic in triumph from Cairo to the Balize.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES.

P. S.—I shall be happy to give you information at any time as to Illinois.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 9, *Via* BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.

Nothing new has occurred since the sailing of the last steamer.

Hampton is not occupied.

The fugitive citizens are being provided for by Gen. BUTLER.

The big gun Union has been mounted at Newport's News, and will be experimented with on Monday.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE HAMPTON CONFLAGRATION—CONDITION OF THE RIP RAPS—ANOTHER EXPEDITION, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

On opening the window on the west side of my room this morning, I beheld the town of Hampton in flames. It was not long after *reveillé*. The smoke was rising in dense columns of black on the right, while the lighter columns told where the fire had been raging longer. It first broke out about midnight. The line of flame extended along a distance of two miles. In the centre, through an opening in the trees, a large building was blazing so fiercely red, that it reminded me of *Sumter*, set on fire by the *gallant* Charlestonians.

In passing out from my quarters into the Parade, the buss of rumor was on every hand. At morning drill and guard mounting, the universal inquiry was, Who set Hampton on fire? One answered one way, another another. About noon we ascertained the real facts. Dr. SMITH, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. A., attached to the Fortress Hospital, had been out until a late hour the previous evening, with a courage and fidelity worthy of his honorable profession, attending a sick man in Hampton. To-day he returned to his post again by the side of the sick man, and on his entering the hospital, we learned from him the undoubted truth that Hampton was set on fire by the Secessionists. Dr. SMITH brought with him an infirm old gentleman and lady, who informed him they were in the town when the secession squad entered it last night. They had previously notified this aged couple that they must leave, for that the town would be burned. But they took little or no notice of the threat until the night of Wednesday, when they had only ten minutes' warning! Being infirm, it was with difficulty they escaped. It is reported that several children have perished in the flames.

The whole town, with the exception of a few buildings along the line of the creek, is a heap of ashes. The old church—the oldest Protestant church in America, with its ancient burial-ground, covered all over with the most sacred associations—the Court-house, the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, the Post-office, warehouses, stores and some handsome private residences, have all been consumed. *Fuit Hampton.*

The reason given by the Secessionists for this wanton destruction of property is that they could not occupy the town themselves, and they were resolved the defenders of the Union should not. The old reason of the dog in the manger! But by this foolish act they have macerated their own faces, for we did not want the town half as much as they did. In fact, it was of little or no use to us. It could only be used for temporary barracks. There was no opportunity for trade. If the State of Virginia were to be *compos mentis* again, Hampton might be made to flourish, like Lynn, near Nahant, by the introduction of the manufacture of shoes. There is no better spot for it in the country. The health of the location is excellent. At no time during the present raging heated term has the silver gone above 92°, while in Washington and Baltimore it has been 110°. The leather can be obtained readily. The shipping is convenient. In less than no time a railroad could be run to Yorktown and Richmond. The more Southern and some of the West India ports are just within hail. Oh, mad Virginia, what neglected gems is she plucking from her crown! Instead of converting her towns into hives of industry by the introduction of free labor, she is fortifying them with cannon stolen from the Union that has made her all she is, and with the blazing fuse of her incendiary soldiers is laying her towns in ruins! Was there ever worse madness in the maddest times of Rome?

Another secret expedition has left Fortress Monroe for the Rappahannock that promises to be as successful as that to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. We shall probably hear of its actual results in a day or two. These enterprises for breaking up the illicit traffic of secession reach beyond the lines of Virginia. It is found that this traffic reaches some of the Northern cities, and involves certain parties from whom the Union had a right to expect better things than the idolatrous worship of the Almighty Dollar. The lessons taught are severe ones—but they are salutary.

A visit to the Rip Raps shows that the fortification there is making much more progress than would appear to outsiders. Under the careful guidance of Capt. LEACH, in command of Fort Calhoun, I traced its intricacies to good advantage. The strength of the post, when completed, will be immense. It lies directly by the channel of Hampton Roads, and unites with Fortress Monroe in effectually commanding the passage. It also reaches Sewell's Point on the west. At this moment several large guns, of powerful calibre and long range, are being planted where they can shell the fort on the Point. A few hours such firing as our men can bring to bear, while effectually protected themselves, will effectually shell out the Secessionists.

Fort Calhoun, when completed, will sustain three tiers of the largest class cannon of one hundred each. There is not much ground on it now to spare for officers' quarters or parades. It contains one veritable peach tree—though I will not be qualified as to its size, nor the quantity of fruit it bears.

In one of the buildings is a company of Virginians, who are out of the State, *on leave*. They visit the United States for purposes of rest and quiet. Some of them are young—a few old. They look care-worn, anxious, troubled; walk about uneasily—like men who were doing a wicked thing, and were caught in the act. They are kindly treated, and will continue to be, in all respects. May they be brought to their senses and a sincere repentance!

The railroad which was in embryo when Mr. RAYMOND was at Fortress Monroe, is now rapidly progressing to completion. It is a pleasant sight to see it. The big Union gun is lying upon its side, moving along the iron track with comparative ease. Ten thousand oxen could not move it through the sand. The Floyd gun is coming along to its appropriate place, all right. There is quite a desire expressed to have that distinguished gentleman come down from the heights of secession, as he came at just this time last year, on a tour of inspection. He would probably shear a march with an expressive name, and feel a Yankee tatoo rattling on his shattered and sinful old ribs. Can't he be persuaded to come? Old Point Comfort is delightful this hot weather.

The railroad is being continued all around the Fortress. It will be a great public improvement. I is to be hoped that it will be found to agree, ultimately, with the constitution of the Old Dominion. Iron is said to be a good remedy in certain chronic cases.

The route of the railway is inside the fortress, along the Tuileries, by the Post-office, Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Sutler's, and other public places For the transportation of articles for daily use, as well as munitions of war, the track will be of great and lasting advantage to the public service.

An article appeared some time since in the New-York *Herald*, stating that "there were several cartloads of magazines and newspapers lying at the Post-office" in Fortress Monroe, undelivered to applicants. In justice to the new Postmaster, it should be stated that these bags were those sent here from the General Post-office at Washington, for gratuitous distribution. They were placed in the hands of a gentleman here, who has sent them on board of our ships-of-war and through the different camps, where they are gladly received. The present Postmaster really appears to be doing his best to please the public. His business has been very large, and is by no means small now. He has sent off as many as 3,000 letters in a single day, for many days in succession. While I was in the office yesterday there were 1,900 letters mailed—500 of them ship letters.

The young man who has come into Fortress Monroe from the Secession Army at Yorktown brings several interesting particulars. He is a native of Bangor, Me., by the name o fMAYNEW. He left the North in a ship for the East Indies, and was pressed into the disunion army in New-Orleans. Being brought to Virginia in the Louisiana Regiment, he seized the first opportunity to escape. He states there are a considerable number of impressed Northern men in the secession ranks where he was. There are abou 7,000 troops at Yorktown, mainly composed of regiments from North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana.

We are expecting more troops daily at Fortress Monroe.

NEPTUNE.

REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

A Washington report that Lieut. WALTER H. STEPHENS, formerly a National Engineer, but now of the Confederate Army, is a defaulter, is generally discredited.

The sales of coffee to-day were 235 bags, which was paid for in Confederate Treasury Notes.

SAFETY OF CAPT. DE GOLYER AND LIEUT. PRESTON.

ADRIAN, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 10.

A letter has been received at Hudson, Mich., from Capt. DE GOLYER, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment. He reports that himself and Lieut. PRESTON are prisoners at Richmond. They are both in good health. Heretofore they have been reported killed.

KANSAS TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Capt. JENNISON, of Kansas notoriety, arrived here to-day, *en route* for Washington, to arrange with the War Department for mustering his men into the United States service. He has 840 well-mounted disciplined men now on the Western border.

Nothing new from Springfield.

Gen. FREMONT has ordered the number of artillery companies of this State to be increased to 24.

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiments arrived here early this morning, and left for Baltimore after being entertained by the Union Volunteers Refreshment Committee.

THE THIRD CONNECTICUT REGIMENT AT HOME.

HARTFORD, Saturday, August 10.

The Third Regiment of Connecticut, who were in the battle at Bull Run, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and were received amid the firing of guns, the cheers of the firemen and military, and an immense throng of citizens who had assembled to welcome them home.

A SUSPECTED PRIVATEER.

Ship *Thos. Jefferson*, of Boston, Capt. ROLLINS, Liverpool 49 days, with merchandise to order, arrived this morning. The first week out, she experienced a heavy gale from N. W., during which she stove in boats and water-casks, and had her decks filled with water. After the gale, she passed through considerable wreck-stuff, consisting of vessels' topmasts, lower masts, watch-houses, &c. On the 7th inst., at 4 P. M., fifty miles south of Nantucket Shoals, made a vessel to the southward, keeping ahead, and apparently waiting for her to come up; but as it was getting dark, and Capt. R. was somewhat suspicious of the vessel, he kept away four points out of his course. In the morning, nothing was to be seen of her. Capt. R. has no doubt but that she was a privateer.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL.

From the Philadelphia Press, August 10.

Yesterday afternoon the pirates of the schooner *Petrel*, captured by the *St. Lawrence*, were brought from Moyamensing Prison to the United States District Court, for the purpose of having a hearing. The prisoners were handcuffed in pairs, and drove up from the prison in two omnibuses. There were thirty-five in all, one being left in a sick bed in prison. Long before the arrival of the prisoners a large crowd congregated around the Court, and as soon as the prisoners were brought in, the room was rapidly filled. The men presented a very shabby appearance, some of them being meanly clad and bare-footed. As soon as they were seated the irons were taken from their hands, and the men were guarded by the Deputy Marshals and a posse of police.

United States District-Attorney CASEY stated that as the charge against the prisoners was of a very serious character, involving their lives, he would not proceed until an opportunity had been afforded them of procuring counsel.

The names of the pirates were then called by United States Commissioner HEAZLITT. The following is a correct list:

Wm. Perry, Richard M. Harvey, Charles Campbell, August Peyressett, Robert Barrell, Henry Mills, Edward Lynn, Wm. Sharkey, Daniel Courtney, John M. Morgan, Frank. Albor, Geo. Harkins, Asa Delabay, John Cunningham, Richard R. Jeffries, William H. Hazlehurst, George S. Harrison, John Mark, Hugh Monagan, Wm. Brien, Michael Delon, Henry A. Run, John Mullins, John M. Deardg, C. H. Marriott, Geo. Roberts, Thomas A. Brookhound, Richard Lewis, Edward Murphy, John H. Edwards, Thos. Wood, Austin C. Williams, John E. S. Tucket, Henry Aurmanns, George Sawlen. John Cropin. The prisoner John Mullins has a brother who was captured on the prize ship *Enchantress*, and which case was disposed of on Thursday.

The Commissioner addressed the prisoners, and said they were charged with having inalicously attacked and set upon the frigate *St. Lawrence*—also, with treason against the United States. He wished to know whether they had any counsel to defend them. He was answered in the negative. The Commissioner then asked whether they had any counsel they could send for. WM. PERRY, the pirate captain, said he would like time granted, in order that they might procure counsel.

AUSTIN C. WILLIAMS, one of the pirate crew, stated that he did not know any one present, and would also like time to procure counsel.

The Commissioner asked what length of time they wished. PERRY, who represented the whole crew, said they would like to procure their counsel as soon as possible. He thought there might be some person present who would volunteer. Several lawyers were spoken to, but none seemed anxious to interfere with the case.

The Commissioner, after consultation with the District Attorney, stated that this gentleman was willing to continue the case until next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock; in the meantime they could procure counsel. He further stated that the United States Marshal would endeavor to procure such gentlemen as the prisoners might suggest.

The men were again handcuffed and escorted out by a body of police. The crowd on the outside had greatly increased by this time, and the prisoners, as they were driven on, were groaned and subjected to all the vile taunts of an excited mob.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

CRUISE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER NIAGARA.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter dated on board the *Niagara*, off Cape St. Antoine, July 18, whence that vessel had gone in pursuit of the *Sumter*. A vigilant lookout had been stationed all over the *Niagara*, and $12 reward had been offered to the one who should first sight the pirate, but the only vessels hailed after leaving Key West were a Spanish coaster and war steamer, the English bark *Nugget* and U. S. B. M.'s steamer, the *Barracouta*. At the date of the letter the *Niagara* was waiting to speak the California steamer, *en route* for this port. Quite an excitement was created on the 17th by the breaking out of a fire near the magazine. In consequence of the ignition of some liquor in the spirit room. It was extinguished without difficulty.

THE HARRIET LANE.

The United States steam revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, after having received extensive repairs, and her machinery thoroughly overhauled, left her anchorage, in the North River, at 12:15 P. M., yesterday, and proceeded down the Bay on a trial trip.

SERENADE TO SPEAKER GROW.

Address of U. S. District-Attorney E. Delafield Smith, and Mr. Grow's Response.

It being understood that Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House of Representatives was in the City, the Republican Central Committee determined to give him a serenade last evening, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. A fine band of music was in attendance, and nearly a thousand enthusiastic citizens, many of the most prominent of whom were personally presented to the distinguished guest. Amid loud calls for Mr. GROW, the band succeeded in playing several patriotic airs.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH then appeared upon the balcony, and was received with cheers. He proceeded to introduce Mr. GROW as follows:

SPEECH OF E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—It having been announced, last evening, that the distinguished statesman in whose honor you have assembled would be in our City to-day, we have yielded to a general desire that the event should not pass unnoticed. [Cheers.] The President and his Cabinet, after sustaining, unaided and alone, the honor and the very existence of the country during months of doubt and darkness, summoned the assistance of the National Legislature. That summons was nobly responded to. [Cheers.] The President called for 400,000 men; they voted 500,000. [Applause.] The President asked for four hundred millions of money; they voted five hundred millions. [Applause.] No assemblage since the Continental Congress will ever more honored on the page of history. While we glory in the gallantry of our Union Army, we greet to-night a civil officer of rare ability and tried patriotism. [Cheers.] We rally in respect to the author of the homestead policy, the Champion of Union and Liberty, and the man that howled down the South Carolina "KEITT." [Laughter and applause.] This ovation is not offered by a party, but by the representatives of the patriotic people of New-York, of all political predilections. We honor the son of Pennsylvania, the worthy successor in the Speaker's chair of JAMES K. POLK and HENRY CLAY. [Cheers.] Fellow citizens: I introduce to you all, the Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Mr. GROW then came forward in the midst of a tempest of cheering, varied to suit his many qualifications for popular favor, not excepting the knocking down of LAWRENCE M. KEITT. Mr. GROW spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. GROW.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Accept my grateful acknowledgments for the cordiality of this greeting. With mingled feelings of joy and sorrow I stand before you:—of joy that I am surrounded so profusely with the emblems of a glorious nationality, [cries of "Louder," and "Order," and cheers,] and that here every man is proud to be an American citizen:—of sorrow, that in so large a portion of the republic the claim to be an American citizen should be regarded as a crime to be visited by cruel punishment that would make even a savage blush, and that anywhere on American soil the homes of peaceful citizens should be laid in ashes, and the scenes of their infancy, and all they hold dear in this world, and all they treasure of the memory of their revolutionary sires, and the Constitution framed by their wisdom, and the Government cemented by their blood, should be blotted out.

In the history of all nations there comes times of disaster, and it is not to expected that we shall be exempted. During the last decade the spirit of generous humane progress has made triumphant march all over the world. Moss-coated wrongs and time-honored abuses have crumbled before its magic power. Everywhere the chains of the serf have been broken. Old nationalities have fallen, and new nationalities have risen. Old dynasties have perished, and new dynasties have been created. Along the shores of the Mediterranean the dungeons of despotism have given up their victims—guilty of no offence save that of love for liberty! The land of fable and of song is given to freedom. But the first exultant notes of the disenthralled nationalities of the Old World had scarce expired on the plains of Europe, when the iron hail that beat against the walls of Sumter shook the Continent, and called millions of men from the New World, with stout arms and brave hearts, to defend the everlasting blessings bequeathed to them by their fathers. [Applause.] I shall not trespass upon your patience at this time to discuss any of the reasons alleged for the causeless rebellion against all the nearest and dearest rights of mankind, by striking a suicidal blow at the vitality of the Republic, which, when it falls—should no great a calamity befall us—will leave liberty bearing her last sigh to wing her way back from earth to heaven. Then the last of oppressed and down-trodden humanity shall hug his chains as the only legacy that he can bequeath to his children. [Cheers.] We, by the obligations you owe your posterity, by the reverence you pay your fathers, uphold and maintain this great experiment of Constitutional Government bequeathed to you. Will you allow enemies from abroad, or traitors at home, to sap the foundations of your priceless heritage? Shall you permit 30,000 men composing an oligarchy to draw an imaginary line across this continent, to defend it by standing armies, and deal a death-blow to the liberties of mankind? ["Never," "Never."] Your fathers, half a century ago, with the forecast that marked all their acts, thought it

NORTHERN GERMANY.

A Visit to the Coal Mines of Zwickau—The Castle of Augustusburg—A Wonderful Well and How it was Made—The Subterranean Quarries of Robenstein, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE ROAD, NORTHERN GERMANY, Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The joys of the "Wanderleben" have been the theme of German poetry since Germany began to write verses; and it must be confessed that in this country pedestrian excursions can be most pleasantly carried out. The excellent roads, the variety of scenery, the comfortable stopping places and the hospitality of the people, render a foot journey in Germany more delightful than in any other part of Europe. With my knapsack on my back, I have already traversed more than a thousand miles of the country, penetrating into remote valleys or forests, and studying the character of the people where it is yet unaltered by intercourse with the world.

Last Monday, we four, mining students from Freiberg, shouldered our packs and set off for Southern Saxony, to visit the coal mines of Zwickau. The weather was glorious, and has been so every day since, to the endless disappointment of two of the party, who have imported from Berlin patent water-proof overcoats, and can't get a chance to wear them. Whoever has tried it, will agree that carrying a heavy coat strapped to one's knapsack, and finding no use for it, is very trying to the patience. After much experience, I have come to BAYARD TAYLOR'S opinion, that the best thing to do when it rains, and one can't "go in," is to take the wetting like a man. As for perspiring six days under an unnecessary burden, in order to keep dry the seventh day—it is clearly false economy.

We are, when on the road, as dusty and shabby a set as you would be likely to meet. Heavy hob-nailed shoes, worn cloths and flannels shirts meet the eye of the spectator; but Mr. G. P. R. J.'s "careful observer" would notice, peeping out from apparent poverty, our watch-chains and shirt-studs, sole relics of our past magnificence, while the silver hammers crossed upon our caps indicate at once our class and calling. These insignia are our passport everywhere. The directors of mines, furnaces and machine-shops treat us with the most distinguished attention. The miners themselves touch their hats as we pass, and greet us with the ancient hearty salutation, "Glück auf!" In our shabby disguise we penetrate where the most lustrous dandy would be contemptuously shut out; for a Freiberg student is a welcome and privileged guest.

It is no great satisfaction to a man to be treated politely when he is decked with broadcloth, patent leather and kid. If he would rightly value the attention he receives, let him wear his working clothes, visit men in their factories and not in their parlors, and ask questions instead of making compliments.

But I am going too fast. Before we arrived at Zwickau, we had a pleasant detour to make, in order to visit the old castle of Augustusburg, which stands near the borders of the Saxon Switzerland. Nothing on earth is more inspiring than such a walk, in the first warm days of Spring. We shouted and sang, laughed and disputed, leaving mile after mile behind, with scarcely a thought of fatigue. When a little wearied after some steep ascent, we threw off our knapsacks, and using them for pillows, reclined upon the fresh, new grass, in the shade of stately pines, and looked out for miles over the fertile valleys of Saxony, to where the great castle reared its quaint towers to the blue sky.

At last we reached the foot of the castle hill, and entered the village of Schellenberg, which nestles under the shadow of the castle walls. Like most Saxon villages, it swarmed with children, bright-eyed, fair-skinned and merry.

The old Schloss, which crowns an abrupt eminence, and is visible for miles around, was built by the whimsical Elector AUGUSTUS, in the Sixteenth Century, on the site of a robber castle, which he had destroyed. It had four sides—one for each season of the year; twelve entrances, corresponding to the twelve months; fifty-two chimneys, representing the fifty-two weeks, and three hundred and sixty-five windows for the days. The grandeur of the place has all departed, and its greatest attractions now are the Castle Wall, the Castle Linden, and the Head of the last Bear. These were shown to me by the gray-headed castellan, who took great pride in everything pertaining to their history, and even indulged in a chuckle over the fact that the bear had killed a woman and frightened a baby into fits, before his head was finally consigned to mouldy fame.

The well of which I have spoken, is a thing worth seeing. Its depth is about 600 feet, and its diameter at least ten. The old man let down a triangular frame on which three burning candles were fastened, until it floated on the water; and we could see, even at that distance, (more than 500 feet,) the reflection of the lights on the surface. We could hardly believe our eyes, when, ten minutes afterwards, he *blew the candles out* by a single puff through his fingers. I am sure it is not often that one can blow out a candle 30 rods off. We poured water into the well, and found the time before we heard it fall at the bottom to be 15 seconds. Whereupon we attempted to calculate the depth, and ascertained it, according to the established formula, to be somewhat over 2,000 feet—which shows how valuable science is, since it can quadruple in a moment the weary achievements of labor! The most interesting thing about this well, for us miners at least, is the manner in which it was excavated. The rock is solid gneiss, and extremely difficult to break. Not having the invaluable aid of powder, the ancient miners could only use fire. Now you know fire works very well *sidewise* or *upwards*, cracking in a few hours the most obstinate granite; but it is almost impossible to conceive the patience and skill necessary to sink a vertical shaft by this means. For the heat of a flame is least at the bottom. We know very well that fire may be built on a stone hearth every day for years, without affecting the stone. The flame must be made, by ingenious contrivances, to shoot downward through the fuel, and thus act upon the rocks. And so, inch by inch, such monuments of the olden time as this wonderful well were constructed for our use and admiration.

I will not weary you with a description of the other curiosities. The linden tree is more than four hundred years old, but looks like any linden tree, only a little larger and uglier. The bear's head is an ordinary bear's head, far past the vulgar stages of decay, and only fit for the study of a phrenologist. I fancied I saw destructiveness and philoprogenitiveness strongly developed; but I might not have noticed them, had I not known the story about the woman and the baby.

Then we took up our line of march, and proceeded "twelve Parasangs" until we arrived at the city of Chemnitz. All the small boys of the town, amused at our outlandish appearance, escorted us to our lodgings, and seemed inclined to see us safe in bed before taking their departure. A judicious distribution of *pfennige*, however, satisfied them that we were merely noblemen in disguise, and they left us to beefsteak and Morpheus.

Next morning we were conducted with great politeness through HARTMAN'S immense machine-shop and locomotive factory, the third in Germany in point of size, and second to none in the excellence of its productions.

Emerging from the endless whirl of wheels and link of hammers, we stepped quickly off towards Rebenstein, famous in this region for its subterranean lime quarries.

These quarries approach the fashionable idea of a mine. They are vast dark caverns, whose roof is only supported by huge pillars of the rock still left standing. The lamps of the workmen glimmered starlike in the distance, and the sound of their hammers seemed to echo from all sides, as though the gnomes of olden time still followed their mysterious trade in the secret recesses of the hills. The mineralogist finds here splendid crystals of calc spar, which present the interesting appearance normal in this region to the mineral, one crystal coating or overlaying another, with sparkling particles of iron pyrites between them.

In former days many mines were cavernous and romantic like these quarries. But such mining is very dangerous, not only for those who are engaged in it, but for the buildings upon the surface. In many parts of Saxony its results may be seen in the falling in of houses and lands, because the works under ground could no longer sustain the weight of the mass resting upon them. It is a cardinal principle of mining that the space from which ore has been taken should be refilled with something else—naturally worthless stone. This rule has, of course, its exceptions, of which lime quarries form one. For the stone taken out leaves too large a space to be refilled. We must keep on digging, and, when the roof falls in, stand from under. Another exception—the coal mines—we shall soon consider.

We arrived towards evening at Zwickau, a town where eternal activity and restlessness, competition and strife, remind one forcibly of America. This springs from the peculiar nature and effect of the coal-mining business.

As I have had you already once underground in the course of this letter, I will postpone until my next an account of this noteworthy industry, and only add a word or two of personal experience, which will find no fitter place than this.

You may feel some curiosity to know who form our party. I am sure you would not demand more accurate information than the Saxon Government possesses, and this I am happy to afford you. I wrote for the Police, in my most distinct and graceful manner, our several names. The Police, with an ingenuity worthy of a greater object, deciphered the English letters as though they were ancient German, and we were flattered to see ourselves in the next day's *Advertiser* as BOOTS, STIRTZ, KLIPS UND KOGMENTER.

I, who pride myself upon the unmistakable clearness of my signature—I am KOGMENTER. The rest of the party will develop their characters according to the rules of art.

I hope, then, to interest you for a time with the account of our wanderings. How we smelt powder, drank beer, danced with peasants, greeted princes, looked upon the graves of illustrious dead, and made ourselves agreeable to the fair living—what fine fellows we are, what jolly chaps we met, how we got home at last, what we found there, and "how glad we are that we went."

R. W. R.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Misunderstanding Between the American Minister and the British Minister.

Correspondence.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN, YEDDO, Feb. 12, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note dated 22d ult., transmitting a *compte rendu* of the conferences held on the 19th and 21st of January, at her British Majesty's Legation in this city, by the representatives of foreign affairs then here. The *compte rendu* correctly states that the American Minister was not present at the conference of the 21st of January, but it fails to state that he was not invited to assist at that meeting.

You request me to sign a protocol to the effect that the *compte rendu* is a correct record of the conference above referred to.

You must be aware that it is not in my power to certify to the correctness of the report of the conference held on the 21st of January, as the only knowledge I have of the conference is derived from the *compte rendu* itself.

The conclusion at which you and my other colleagues arrived may be stated as follows:

That no confidence can be placed in the good faith of the Japanese Government; that the members of the different Legations are exposed to assassinations by remaining in this city; and that, for the double purpose of securing personal safety and to produce a sensible effect on this Government, it is advisable that the Legation should retire to Yokohama.

It is my misfortune to be of a different opinion, and I will briefly state my reasons for that difference.

The Japanese Government has constantly warned the diplomatic representatives of existing dangers from the first day of their arrival in this city, and shown its anxiety to secure their protection.

It was only desired that the foreigners should use the same means of protection and precaution that the Japanese use among themselves. It is well known that those of a rank corresponding to that of foreign Ministers have their houses surrounded by large numbers of guards, and that they never go out without being accompanied by a numerous train of armed attendants. Is it not, therefore, unfair to require the Japanese to protect us with other appliances than those used for their own security? If the Japanese were acting in bad faith—if they really desire the assassination of the foreign Ministers, a simple expression of such a wish would be sufficient, and the work would be done in a single hour.

We have lived in Yeddo about nineteen months in safety, and this fact is proof of the desire and ability of the Government to give us sufficient protection. The murder of Mr. HEUSKIN, the able and faithful interpreter of this Legation, which all lament and I deplore, was owing to his disregard of the repeated warnings of the Japanese Government against his constant exposure of himself at night, and his death was the consummation of the fears that I have felt ever since my first arrival in Yeddo.

In judging of the acts of this Government, it is of importance that the political antecedents be taken into consideration. For more than two centuries this country was hermetically closed against foreigners. This barrier, so rigidly maintained, is suddenly removed, and the country opened to foreign intercourse. It is well known that a large party of men of high rank are opposed to the new order of things, initiated by the treaties, and that in this city that opposition is concentrated and felt in its greatest intensity.

The manifestations of ill-will are principally confined to the followers of the Dimios, who present a reflex of the opinions of their chiefs. It is unquestionable in my mind that the enormous enhancement of prices on articles of general consumption, consequent upon the admission of foreign commerce, has intensified their feelings of opposition.

A Government may make treaties, and observe their stipulations, but it is beyond the power of any Government to control public opinion.

It strikes me that all the arguments at the Conferences referred to are based upon the assumption that the Japanese Government represented a civilization on a par with that of the Western World. This is a grave error. The Japanese are not a civilized, but a semi-civilized people, and the condition of this country is quite analogous to that of Europe during the middle ages.

To demand, therefore, of the Japanese Government the same observances, the same prompt administration of justice as is to be found in civilized lands, is simply to demand an impossibility, and to hold that Government responsible for the isolated acts of private individuals I believe to be wholly unsustained by any international law.

This principle is not acted on in the Western World. Not long ago a London jury exultingly acquitted a conspirator against the life of the Emperor of France. I did not learn that the French Legation in London retired to Dover in consequence of this failure of justice? Again—in one of the greatest thoroughfares of Naples the French Minister was savagely assaulted at midday, and although hundreds of people witnessed the assault, the would-be assassins effected their escape and to this day they have not been arrested.

Did the French Legation retire from Naples in consequence of the failure to arrest the individuals?

In March last the Regent of Japan was assassinated. Only part of the murderers, thus far, have been arrested, and of those not one has been punished yet.

This delay in punishment on the assassins of one so exalted in rank as the Regent, shows that the Japanese mode of procedure is different from that of the Western World.

I desire to put it on record that it is my firm belief that so long as I observe the precautions recommended by the Japanese Government, and used by the Japanese themselves, my residence in this city is a safe one. To retire to Yokohama with the intent of producing an effect upon the Japanese Government, would, I think, prove a mistake. There was not one article in the American treaty more difficult to obtain than our securing a residence in Yeddo of the diplomatic representative of the United States.

The Japanese commission on that occasion warned me of the grave difficulties which a residence of foreign Ministers was sure to create in Yeddo, and they were solicitous that I would accept a permanent residence in Kanagawa or Kawasake, with the right to come to Yeddo when my duty required.

The retirement of the foreign Legations to Yokohama is exactly what the Government desire, as it relieves them from great anxiety, responsibility and expense, and they state that the Legations can be more conveniently protected at Yokohama than in Yeddo. Instead, therefore, of the retirement giving offence to the Japanese Government, it will be held by them as a very desirable result. I apprehend that a residence there will leave the Japanese mind to confound the foreign representatives with the foreign traders, an effect which cannot fail to injure both their prestige and their influence.

For the reasons thus briefly set forth, I deprecate the action of my colleagues; believing, as I do, that it will not produce any beneficial effect, and that it is an important step toward a war with this country

The people of Japan cannot be raised to our standard of civilization by the stroke of a diplomatic pen, nor even if they have 50,000 soldiers for their schoolmasters; it is only time, patience and forbearance that can involve this most desirable result.

I had hoped that the page of future history might record the great fact, that on one spot of the Eastern World the advent of Christian civilization did not bring with it its usual attendants of rapine and bloodshed. This fond hope I fear is to be disappointed.

I would sooner see all the treaties with this country torn up, and Japan return to its old state of isolation, than witness the horrors of war inflicted on this peaceful people and happy land.

Permit me to request you to transmit a copy of this to your Government, to be annexed to the *compte rendu* of the conferences held on the 19th and 21st of January.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) TOWNSEND HARRIS, Minister Resident of the U. S. at Japan.

To RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., H. B. M. C. Gen. and Minister Plen. in Japan.

[Copy—No. 20.]

U. S. LEGATION AT YEDDO, Feb. 23, 1861.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you in my note of the 20th ultimo of the receipt by me, on the night of the 18th, of your letter of the 16th ultimo.

I have given it that long and careful consideration which its great length required and its importance demanded.

I do not see that any good can arise from a prolonged discussion of the grounds of the difference of opinion which unfortunately exists between us, and I therefore, with all due respect to you, leave that part of your letter unanswered. * * *

On folios 39 to 41 of your letter you state that I threatened the Japanese with war on the part of the United States, "a war that should strike at all existing institutions of society;" you add that I "contemplated *a war à l'outrance*, a war of a servile and revolutionary character, superadded to the horrors of a foreign war.

A very few words will be sufficient to ventilate this absurd charge. Up to the month of December, 1859, the clauses of the treaties granting freedom of trade were virtually in abeyance. Finding our written remonstrances did not produce any effect upon the Japanese Government, it was agreed by you, M. DE BELLECOURT, and myself, that we should have interviews with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, at which we should point out to them the inevitable consequences that must follow the policy they were then pursuing. You had the first interview, but nothing was accomplished. On the 13th December I had an interview with the Ministers. On that occasion I pointed out to them their infractions of their treaty stipulation, and I concluded by warning them that the various treaty powers would not permit them to trample on their treaty obligation; that war would be the inevitable consequence of their present policy. I also warned them that, if a war did take place, the representatives of the Foreign Powers would only negotiate with the representatives of the Mikado, and this would overthrow the governing power then exercised by the Dimios, with the Tycoon as their representative.

I aver that I never used any of the expressions you attribute to me, and I also declare that I never, either in writing or orally, either officially or privately, informed you or any one else that I had used threats such as you attribute to me, or anything analogous to them.

I beg to add, for your information, that the representatives of the United States have not the power to make war, (that is wisely placed in the hands of the President and Congress,) nor can they so embroil their country that it must either prosecute an unjust war or submit to a loss of honor. From folio 57 of your letter I make the following extract: "You are certainly more open than your colleagues to a charge—which I am very far from bringing, let me add—of exacting observances out of keeping with the civilization of the people."

In this you refer to the discussions which were had on and after the 7th of November, 1859, on the subject of the ceremonial observed at my second audience. My first audience of His Majesty the Tycoon, took place on the 7th December, 1857. All the ceremonial then observed, save one point—the manner in which I should salute His Majesty—was settled *by the Japanese themselves*.

At my second audience, which took place on the 5th November, 1859, there was so marked a difference in the ceremonial, and so wide a departure from that observed at my first audience, that I had no doubt of its being intentional on the part of the Government, and that they meant to place the representative of the United States in a humiliating position in the eyes of the Japanese people.

Acting on this belief, I demanded a redress for the slight put upon me, that I should have a new audience, *at which the same ceremonial should be observed as that used at my audience of Dec. 7, 1857.* This was all I ever demanded, and it was conceded to me.

Your insinuation that I endeavored "to exact observances out of keeping with the civilization of the people," being without any information, it falls to the ground. I am the more surprised at your failure of memory in relation to this matter, when I call to mind the fact that you were consulted by me in every step which I took in this behalf.

You endeavored to impugn my statement "that we had lived in Yeddo about nineteen months in safety," by asking the following questions:

"Have not you yourself been assaulted by one of those two-sworded retainers in your own court-yard, and placed in bodily fear of your life? Were you not warned by the Government that if you prosecuted the assault you would be in danger of a *vendetta* from him or his companions, which would very likely cost you your life?"

A drunken Yokoume did jostle me as I was proceeding to my house on the 29th of December, 1859, and it was no doubt a technical assault, for which a jury in my country would have awarded me a farthing damages had I applied for redress.

To admit that a man in the last stage of intoxication put me "in bodily fear of my life," would be to impeach my own manhood.

The "warning of the Government" finds a ludicrous answer in the fact that the "warning" was simply the *volunteer advice of an interpreter*. My assailant was promptly arrested, and speedily punished.

In my answers to the personal attacks on me, I have not been compelled to trust to my unaided memory, as all the material facts I have used are contained in the archives of this Legation.

I have read, with great surprise and deep regret, your declaration that you feel authorized to make use of my private conversation with you, because you were not placed under the seal of secrecy.

I must decline following your example, believing, as I do, that this is calculated to destroy all confidence between man and man, and to make social intercourse impossible.

I am fain to believe that the expression escaped you in a moment of excitement, and that cool reflection will cause you not only to regret, but to retract it. I have transmitted a copy of the *compte rendu* to my Government, and I shall also transmit a copy of this note to your Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) TOWNSEND HARRIS, Minister Resident of the U. S. in Japan.

HER MAJESTY'S LEGATION, YOKOHAMA, Feb. 25, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst.

Further discussion, on the points at issue between us, would, I conceive, be both endless and profitless, were the language in which you have seen fit to couch your answer not such as to justify my declining all further correspondence with you on the subject.

I have simply to inform you that I adhere to the statements already made, and formally deny the correctness of your allegation, that I have made use of any conversations that could fairly be considered private between us, or referred to any facts not more or less officially communicated to me as the British Minister and your colleague.

As you desire the whole correspondence to be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, and have already sent my letter of the 16th to your own, I have to request this may be added.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., Minister Resident of the U. S. of A. at Yeddo.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Reports of the Officers of the Several Divisions.

GEN. McDOWELL'S ORDER OF BATTLE.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARMY EASTERN VIRGINIA, CENTERVILLE, July 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 22.—The enemy have planted a battery on the Warrenton turnpike to defend the passage of Bull Run; has seized the stone bridge and made a heavy abattis on the right bank, to oppose our advance in that direction. The ford above the bridge is also guarded, whether with artillery or not is not positively known, but every indication favors the belief that he proposes to defend the passage of the stream.

It is intended to turn the position, force the enemy from the road that it may be reopened, and, if possible, destroy the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, where the enemy has a large force. As this may be resisted by all the forces of the enemy, the troops will be disposed as follows:

The First Division, General TYLER'S, with the exception of RICHARDSON'S Brigade, will, at half-past two o'clock in the morning, precisely, be on the Warrenton turnpike to threaten the passage of the bridge, but will not open fire until full daybreak.

The Second Division (HUNTER'S) will move from its camp at 2 o'clock in the morning precisely, and led by Capt. WOODBURY, of the Engineers, will, after passing Cub Run, turn to the right, and pass the Bull Run stream above the ford at Sudley's Spring, and then turning down to the left descend the stream and clear away the enemy who may be guarding the lower ford and bridge. It will then bear off to the right, and make room for the succeeding division.

The Third Division (HEINTZELMAN'S) will march at 2½ o'clock in the morning, and follow the road taken by the Second Division, but will cross at the lower ford after it has been turned as above, and then, going to the left, take place between the stream and Second Division.

The Fifth Division (MILES') will take position on the Centreville Heights (RICHARDSON'S Brigade will, for the time, form part of the Fifth Division, and will continue in its present position.) One brigade will be in the village, and one near the present station of RICHARDSON'S Brigade. This division will threaten the Blackburn Ford, and remain in reserve at Centreville. The commander will open fire with artillery only, and will bear in mind that it is a demonstration only he is to make. He will cause such defensive works, abattis, earthworks, &c., to be thrown up as will strengthen his position. Lieut. PRIME, of the Engineers, will be charged with this duty.

These movements may lead to the gravest results, and commanders of divisions and brigades should bear in mind the immense consequence involved. There must be no failure, and every effort must be made to prevent straggling.

No one must be allowed to leave the ranks without special authority. After completing the movements ordered, the troops must be held in order of battle, as they may be attacked at any moment. By command of

Brigadier-General McDOWELL.

JAMES B. FRY, Adjutant-General.

GEN. TYLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT N. E. Va., WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.

GENERAL: In obedience to order No. 22, dated Centreville, July 20, SHERMAN'S SCHENCK'S and KEYES' Brigades, of this division—RICHARDSON'S Brigade having been left in front of Blackburn's Ford—moved at 2½ A. M., on the 21st inst., to threaten the passage of the Warrenton turnpike bridge, on Bull Run. I arrived in front of the bridge with SCHENCK'S and SHERMAN'S Brigades and AYERS' and CARLISLE'S batteries, about 6 A. M., KEYES' Brigade having been halted by your order to watch the road coming up from Manassas, and about two miles from the Run. After examining the position, and posting SHERMAN'S and SCHENCK'S Brigades and artillery, I fired the first gun at 6½ A. M., as agreed upon, to show that we were in position. As my orders were to threaten the passage of the bridge, I caused SCHENCK'S Brigade to be formed into line, its left resting in the direction of the bridge and the battery, which the enemy had established to sweep the bridge and its approach, so as to threaten both. SHERMAN'S Brigade was posted to the right of the Warrenton turnpike, so as to be in position to sustain SCHENCK, or to move across Bull Run in the direction of HUNTER'S column.

The thirty-pounder gun attached to the Carlisle battery was posted on the Warrenton turnpike, with Ayers' battery considerably in its rear. Carlisle's battery was posted on the left of SHERMAN'S Brigade. In this position we awaited the appearance of HUNTER'S and HEINTZELMAN'S columns as ordered, until such time as the approach to the bridge should be carried, and the bridge rebuilt by Capt. ALEXANDER, of the engineers, who had on the spot the necessary structure for that purpose.

Soon after getting into position we discovered that the enemy had a heavy battery, with infantry in support, commanding both the road and bridge approaches, on which both AYRES and CARLISLE at different times tried the effect of their guns without success, and a careful examination of the banks of Bull Run satisfying me that they were impracticable for the purpose of artillery, these batteries had to remain comparatively useless until such time as HUNTER'S column might clear the approach by a movement on the opposite bank. During this period of waiting, the thirty-pounder was occasionally used with considerable effect against bodies of infantry and cavalry, which could be seen from time to time moving in the direction of HUNTER'S column, and out of the range of ordinary guns. Using a high tree as an observatory, we could constantly see the operations of HUNTER'S and HEINTZELMAN'S column from the time they crossed Bull Run, and through one of my staff, Lieut. O'ROURKE, of the Engineers, I was promptly notified as to any change in the progress of their columns up to the time when it appeared that the heads of both were arrested, and the enemy seemed to be moving heavy reinforcements to support their troops. At this time I ordered Col. SHERMAN, with his Brigade, to cross Bull Run, and to support the two columns already in action. Col. SHERMAN, as appears by his reports, crossed the Run without opposition, and after encountering a party of the enemy flying before HUNTER'S forces, found Gen. McDOWELL, and received his orders to join in the pursuit. The subsequent operations of this Brigade and its able commander having been under your own eye and directions, I shall not follow its movements any further, but refer you to Col. SHERMAN'S report, which you will find herewith.

So soon as it was discovered that HUNTER'S Division had been arrested, I ordered up KEYES' Brigade, which arrived just as the left of SHERMAN'S was crossing the Run, and having satisfied myself that the enemy had not the force nor the purpose to cross Bull Run, I ordered KEYES' Brigade to follow SHERMAN, accompanying the move in person, as I saw it must necessarily place me on the left of our line, and in the best possible position, when we should have driven the enemy off, to join SCHENCK'S, and the two batteries left on the opposite side. I ordered Col. KEYES to incline the head of his column a little to the right of the line of march taken by SHERMAN'S Brigade, to avoid the fire of a battery which the enemy had opened. This movement sheltered the men to a considerable degree, and resulted in closing on the rear of SHERMAN'S Brigade, and on gaining the high ground. I ordered Col. KEYES to form into line on the left of SHERMAN'S Brigade, which was done with great steadiness and regularity. After waiting a few moments the line was ordered to advance, and came into conflict on its right with the enemy's cavalry and infantry, which, after some severe struggles, it drove back, until the further march of the brigade was arrested by a severe fire of artillery and infantry, sheltered by some buildings standing on the heights above the road leading to Bull Run. The charge was here ordered, and the Second Maine and Third Connecticut Regiments, which were opposed to this part of the enemy's line, pressed forward to the top of the hill, until they reached the buildings which were held by the enemy, drove them out, and, for a moment, had them in possession. At this point, finding the brigade under the fire of a strong force behind breastworks, the order was given to march by the left flank across an open field until the whole line was sheltered by the right bank of Bull Run, along which the march was conducted, with a view to turn the battery which the enemy had placed on the hill below the point at which the Warrenton turnpike crosses Bull Run. The march was conducted for a considerable distance below the stone bridge, causing the enemy to retire, and giving Capt. ALEXANDER an opportunity to pass the bridge, cut out the abattis which had been placed there, and prepared the way for SCHENCK'S Brigade and the two batteries to pass over. Before the contemplated movement could be made on the enemy's battery, it was removed and placed in a position to threaten our line; but before the correct range could be obtained, Col. KEYES carried his brigade, by a flank movement, around the base of the hill, and was on the point of ascending it in time to get at the battery, when I discovered that our troops were on the retreat, and that, unless a rapid movement to the rear was made we should be cut off, and through my aid, Lieut. UPTON, Col. KEYES was ordered to file to the right and join the retreating column. The order was executed without the least confusion, and the brigade joined the retreating column in good order. When this juction was made I left KEYES' Brigade and rode forward to ascertain the condition of SCHENCK'S Brigade and the artillery left this side of Bull Run, and on arriving there found AYERS' battery, and Lieut. HAINES' 30-pounder, waiting orders. I immediately ordered Lieut. HAINES to limber up and move forward as soon as possible. This was promptly done, and the piece moved on towards Centreville. I then went into the wood where the ammunition wagon of this piece had been placed, out of the reach of the fire, and found that the driver had deserted and taken away part of the horses, which made it impossible to move it. I then returned to AYERS' battery, which I found limbered up, and ordered it to move forward and cover the retreat, which was promptly done by its gallant officers, and when the cavalry charge was made, shortly afterwards, they repulsed it promptly and effectually. I then collected a guard, mainly from the Second Maine Regiment, and put in under the command of Col. JAMESON, with orders to sustain Capt. AYRES during the retreat, which was done gallantly and successfully, until the battery reached Centreville. Before ordering Col. JAMESON to cover AYRES' battery, I passed to the rear to find Gen. SCHENCK'S brigade, intending, as it was fresh, to have it cover the retreat. I did not find it in the position in which I had left it, and supposed it had moved forward and joined the retreating column. I did not see Gen. SCHENCK again until near Cub Run, where he appeared active in rallying his own or some other regiments. Gen. SCHENCK reports that the two Ohio regiments left Bull Run after the cavalry charge, and arrived at Centreville in good order.

In closing this report it, gives me great pleasure to express my admiration of the manner in which Col. KEYES handled his brigade, completely covering it by every possible accident of the ground, while changing his positions, and leading it bravely and skilfully to the attack at the right moment, to which the brigade responded in every instance in a manner highly creditable to itself and satisfactory to its commanding officers. At no time during the conflict was this brigade disorganized, and it was the last off the field, and in good order.

Col. KEYES says: "The gallantry with which the Second Maine and Third Connecticut regiments charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry was never, in my opinion, surpassed, and the conduct of Cols. JAMESON and CHATFIELD in this instance and throughout the day merits the highest commendation. Col. TERRY rendered great assistance by his gallantry and excellent conduct. Lieut. HASCALL, Acting Assistant Adjt.-Gens. Lieuts. WALTER and ELY, rendered gallant and effective assistance." It gives me pleasure to be able to confirm the above from personal observation, and to express my personal satisfaction with the conduct of this brigade. For further particulars as to gallant conduct of individuals, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of commanders of brigades, hereunto attached. Col. SHERMAN speaks highly of Col. McCOON, of Wisconsin, and Lieuts. PIPER and McQUESTER—all on his personal staff.

From my own personal staff I received, in every instance, prompt and gallant assistance, and my thanks are due to Captains BAIRD and MERRILL, Lieutenants HOUSTON, ABBOTT, UPTON, O'ROURKE, and AUDENREID, for gallant conduct and the prompt and valuable assistance they rendered me. Lieutenants ABBOTT and UPTON were both wounded, and each had a horse killed under him, as also had Lieut. O'ROURKE.

I inclose herewith a table of casualties showing our losses at Bull Run.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL TYLER, Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, Commanding Department Northeastern Virginia.

CASUALTIES.

First Brigade.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Slightly W'd.
Col. E. D. Keyes..	19	50	118	18
Second Brigade.				
Gen. Schenck	21	21	16	—
Third Brigade.				
Col. Sherman.....	120	208	253	—

First Brigade had four officers wounded, none killed, and five missing.

Second Brigade had three officers killed, none wounded, and one missing.

Third Brigade had 3 officers killed, 15 wounded and 3 missing, which are included in the above average.

Grand total—Killed, 160; wounded, 279; missing, 423.

Fourth Brigade was not at Bull Run, being left at Blackburn's ford.

Col. TOMPKINS reports 140 others missing, without giving names. As this regiment did not cross Bull Run, they must have been accurately informed as to their killed and wounded. This, taken in connection with the fact that three of their officers are reported as deserters, known to be in New-York City, leads to the belief that, their officers having set the example, the men were not slow to follow.

COL. BURNSIDE'S REPORT.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, MAJ.-GEN. McDOWELL'S COLUMN, WASHINGTON, July 24, 1861.

To Col. Hunter, Commanding Second Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the brigade under my command, in common with the rest of the division, left Washington at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, July 15, encamped that night at Annandale, occupied Fairfax Court-house, and encamped there on Wednesday. On Thursday, July 17, proceeded to Centreville, where we remained till Sunday morning, July 21, when the whole Army took up the line of march to Bull Run.

Nothing of moment occurred till the arrival of the division at the crossing of Bull Run, at 9½ o'clock, when intelligence was received that the enemy was in front with considerable force. The brigade was ordered to halt for a supply of water and temporary rest. Afterwards an advance movement was made, and Col. SLOCUM, of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, was ordered to throw out skirmishers upon either flank and in front. These were soon confronted by the enemy's forces, and the head of the brigade found itself in presence of the foe. The Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers was immediately sent forward with its battery of artillery, and the balance of the brigade was formed in a field to the right of the road. At this time, much to my sorrow, I met you returning from the field severely wounded, and was requested to take charge of the formation of the division in the presence of the enemy. Finding that the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers was closely pressed by the enemy, I ordered the Seventy-first Regiment New-York Militia, and the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers to advance, intending to hold the First Rhode Island Volunteers in reserve; but owing to delay in the formation of the two former regiments, the First Rhode Island Regiment was at once ordered to the field of action. Major BALCH, in command, gallantly led the regiment into it, when it performed most effective service in assisting its comrades to repel the attack of the enemy's forces. The Second Rhode Island Regiment of Volunteers had steadily borne the enemy's attack, and had bravely stood its ground, even compelling him to give way. At this time Col. SLOCUM fell, mortally wounded, and soon after Major BALLOU was very severely injured by a cannon ball, that killed his horse and crushed one of his legs. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. WHEATON, continued gallantly to hold its position. Soon after Col. MARTIN, of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State Militia, led his regiment into action, and planting the two howitzers belonging to the regiment upon the right of his line, opened their fire effectively against the enemy's forces. The battery of the Second Rhode Island Regiment on the knoll upon the extreme right, was used in silencing the heavy masked battery of the enemy in front, occasionally throwing shell and shot upon the enemy's infantry, six regiments, of which were attempting to flank our position. Capt. REYNOLDS, who was in command of this battery, served it with great coolness, precision and skill. The Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, under Col. MARSTON, was now brought into the field, and rendered great service in defending the position. Col. MARSTON was wounded early in the action, and Lieut.-Col. PIKE ably directed the movements of the regiment. Thus my whole brigade was brought into the engagement at the earliest possible moment, and succeeded in compelling the enemy to retire. We were wholly without support, bearing the brunt of the contest until relieved by Major SYKES, of the Third Infantry United States Army, who formed his battalion most admirably in front of the enemy, and, pouring in a destructive fire upon his lines, assisted in staggering him. At that moment, after the fight had continued an hour or more, Col. HEINTZELMAN'S division was seen marching over the hill opposite our left flank, and, attacking the enemy at that point, the opposing force was soon dispersed. This point being gained, and the enemy retiring in confusion before the successful charge of Col. HEINTZELMAN'S Division, I withdrew my brigade into the woods in the rear of the line, for the purpose of supplying the troops with ammunition, which had become well nigh exhausted. The Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers was sent forward to assist Col. HEINTZELMAN'S Brigades, at that time three-quarters of a mile distant, and driving the enemy before them. The battery of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers changed its position into a field upon the right, and was brought to bear upon the force which Col. PORTER was engaging. The enemy's infantry having fallen back, two sections of Capt. REYNOLDS' Battery advanced and succeeded in breaking the charge of the enemy's cavalry, which had now been brought into the engagement.

It was nearly four o'clock P. M., and the battle had continued for almost six hours from the time when the Second Brigade had been engaged, with everything in favor of our troops and promising a decisive victory, when some of the regiments engaging the enemy upon the extreme right of our line broke, and large numbers passed disorderly by my brigade, then drawn up in the position which they last held. The ammunition had been issued in part, when I was ordered to protect the retreat. The Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, was formed between the retreating columns and the enemy by Col. MARTIN, and the Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers by Lieut.-Col. WHEATON. The First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers moved out into the field at the bottom of the gorge, near the ford, and remained for fifteen minutes, until a general retreat was ordered. The regiment then passed on to the top of the hill, where it was joined by the remainder of the brigade and formed into column. Large bodies of stragglers were passing along the road, and it was found impossible to retain the order which otherwise would have been preserved. Yet the brigade succeeded in retiring in comparatively good condition, with ARNOLD'S Battery of Artillery and Capt. ARMSTRONG'S Company of Dragoons bringing up the rear. The retreat continued thus until the column was about emerging from the woods and entering upon the Warrenton turnpike, when the artillery and cavalry went to the front, and the enemy opened fire upon the retreating mass of men. Upon the bridge crossing Cub Run a shot took effect upon the horses of a team that was crossing. The wagon was overturned directly in the centre of the bridge, and the passage was completely obstructed. The enemy continued to play his artillery upon the train carriages, ambulances and artillery wagons that filled the road, and these were reduced to ruin. The artillery could not possibly pass, and five pieces of the Rhode Island battery, which had been safely brought off the field, were here lost. Capt. REYNOLDS is deserving of praise for the skill with which he saved the lives of his men. The infantry, as the files reached the b

Col. Andrew Porter, of the United States Army. I deem it, however, a duty I owe to the gallant gentlemen of my staff, briefly to mention their

Lieut. Isaac W. Arnold, of the United States Army, [illegible] of my volunteer aids, [illegible] who from the field till I received my [illegible] and then devoted himself to having the wounded removed, and to alleviating their suffer-

Lieut. O. P. Woodbury, Chief Engineer of the [illegible], fearlessly exposed himself in front of the skirmishers during our whole advance, and [illegible], with great judgment, the route of the

Capt. W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Cook, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. Cross, of Engineers, and Lieut. D. W. Flagler, Aid-de-Camp, all performed their duties to my entire satisfaction—they were absent, conveying orders during the short time I was in the field.

My Aid, Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, of the 1st Cavalry, was with me on the field, and his conduct, under a heavy fire, was perfectly beautiful.

Dr. Revere, of Chicago, Ill., a citizen surgeon, accompanied Hon. Mr. Arnold to the field, and devoted himself to the care of the wounded during the whole battle. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. Hunter, Colonel Third Cavalry,
Commanding Second Division.

COL. HIENTZELMAN'S REPORT.

Head-quarters Third Div., Dep't. N. E. Virginia, Washington, July 31, 1861.

To Capt. Jas. B. Fry, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

Sir: In obedience to instructions received on the 16th inst., the division under my command was under arms, in light marching order, with two days' cooked rations in their haversacks, and commenced the march at 2½ o'clock, A. M., on the road leading to Centreville, the brigade of Col. Franklin leading, followed by those of Cols. Wilcox and Howard. At Centreville we found the road filled with troops, and were detained three hours to allow the divisions of Gen. Tyler and Col. Hunter to pass. I followed with my division immediately in the rear of the latter. Between two and three miles beyond Centreville we left the Warrenton turnpike, turning into a country road on the right. Capt. Wright accompanied the head of Col. Hunter's column, with directions to stop at a road which turned in to the left to a ford across Bull Run, about half way between the point where we turned off from the turnpike and Sudley's Springs, at which latter point Col. Hunter's Division was to cross. No such road was found to exist, and about 11 A. M. we found ourselves at Sudley's Springs, about ten miles from Centreville, with one Brigade of Col. Hunter's Division still on our side of the Run. Before reaching this point the battle had commenced. We could see the smoke rising on our left from two points, a mile or more apart. Two clouds of dust were seen, showing the advance of troops from the direction of Manassas. At Sudley's Springs, whilst waiting the passage of the troops of the Division in our front, I ordered forward the First Brigade to fill their canteens. Before this was accomplished the leading regiments of Col. Hunter's Division became engaged. Gen. McDowell, who, accompanied by his Staff, had passed us a short time before, sent back Capt. Wright of the Engineers and Major McDowell, one of his aids, with orders to send forward two regiments to prevent the enemy from outflanking them. Capt. Wright led forward the Minnesota regiment to the left of the road, which crossed the Run at this point. Maj. McDowell had the Eleventh Massachusetts up the road. I accompanied this regiment, leaving orders for the remainder of the division to follow, with the exception of Arnold's Battery, which, supported by the First Michigan, was posted a little below the crossing of the run as a reserve. At a little more than a mile from the ford, we came upon the battle-field. Rickett's Battery was posted on a hill to the right of Hunter's Division and to the right of the road. After firing some twenty minutes at a battery of the enemy, placed just beyond the crest of a hill, on their entrance left, the distance being considered too great, it was moved forward to within about 1,000 feet of the enemy's battery. Here the battery was exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, which soon disabled it. Franklin's Brigade was posted on the right of a woods, near the centre of our line and on ground rising towards the enemy's position. In the meantime, I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support Rickett's Battery on its right. As soon as they came up, I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, partly concealed in a clump of small pines in an open field. At the first fire, they broke, and the greater portion of them fled to the rear, keeping up a desultory firing over the heads of their comrades in front; at the same moment they were charged by a company of secession cavalry on their rear, who came by a road through two strips of woods on our extreme right. The fire of the Zouaves killed four, and wounded one, dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Capt. Collum's company of United States Cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Col. Farnham, with some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field. Many of the men joined other regiments, and did good service as skirmishers. I then led up the Minnesota Regiment, which was also repulsed, but retired in tolerably good order. It did good service in the woods, on our right flank, and was among the last to retire, moving off the field with the Third United States Infantry. Next was led forward the First Michigan, which was also repulsed, and retired in considerable confusion. They were rallied, and helped to hold the woods on our right. The Brooklyn Fourteenth then appeared on the ground, coming forward in gallant style. I led them forward to the left, where the Alabama Regiment had been posted in the early part of the action, but had now disappeared, but soon came in sight of the line of the enemy drawn up beyond the clump of trees. Soon after the firing commenced the regiment broke and ran. I considered it useless to attempt to rally them. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run from fifty to several hundred yards to the rear, and continued to fire—fortunately for the brave ones—very high in the air, and compelling those in front to retreat. During this time Reickell's battery had been taken and retaken by us, but was finally lost, most of the horses having been killed—Capt. Reickell being wounded, and First Lieut. D. Ramsay killed. Lieut. Kirby behaved very gallantly, and succeeded in carrying off one caisson. Before this time heavy reinforcements of the enemy were distinctly seen approaching by two roads, extending and outflanking us on the right. Col. Stewart's brigade came on the field at this time, having been detained by the General as a reserve at the point when we left the turnpike. It took post on a hill on our right and rear, and for some time gallantly held the enemy in check. I had one company of cavalry attached to my division, which was joined during the engagement by the cavalry of Col. Stanton's division. Major Palmer, who cannonaded them, was anxious to engage the enemy. The ground being unfavorable, I ordered them back out of range of fire. Finding it impossible to rally any of the regiments, we commenced our retreat about 4½ P. M. There was a fine position a short distance in the rear, where I hoped to make a stand with a section of Arnold's battery and the United States cavalry, if I could rally a few regiments of infantry. In this I utterly failed, and we continued our retreat on the road we had advanced on in the morning. I sent forward my staff officers to rally some troops beyond the Run, but not a company would form. I stopped back a few moments at the hospital to see what arrangements could be made to save the wounded. The few ambulances that were there were filled and started to the rear. The church which was used as a hospital, with the wounded and some of the surgeons, soon after fell into the hands of the Secession cavalry, that followed us closely. A company of cavalry crossed the rear and seized an ambulance full of wounded. Capt. Arnold gave them a couple of rounds of "canister" from his section of artillery, which sent them scampering away and kept them at a respectful distance during the remainder of our retreat. At this point most of the stragglers were in advance of us. Having every reason to fear a vigorous pursuit from the enemy's fresh troops, I was desirous of forming a strong rear guard, but neither the efforts of the officers of the regular army, nor the coolness of the regular troops with me, could induce them to form a single company. We relied entirely for our protection on one section of artillery and a few companies of cavalry. Most of the road was favorable for infantry, but unfavorable for cavalry and artillery. About dusk, as we approached the Warrenton turnpike, we heard a firing of rifled cannon on our right, and learned that the enemy had established a battery enfilading the road. Capt. Arnold, with his section of artillery, attempted to run the gauntlet, and reached the bridge over Cub Run, about two miles from Centreville, but found it obstructed with broken vehicles, and was compelled to abandon his pieces, as they were under the fire of these rifled cannon. The cavalry turned to the left, and [illegible] through the woods and some fields, struck a road which led them to some camps occupied by our troops in the morning, through which we regained the turnpike. At about 8 P. M. we reached the camps we had occupied in the morning. Had a brigade from the reserve advanced a short distance beyond Centreville, near one-third of the artillery might have been saved, as it was abandoned at or near this crossing. Such a rout I never witnessed before. No efforts could induce a single regiment to form after the retreat had commenced.

Our artillery was served admirably and did much execution. Some of the volunteer regiments behaved very well, and much excuse can be made for those who fled, as few of the enemy could at any time be seen. Raw troops cannot be expected to stand long against an unseen enemy. I have been unable to obtain any report from the Zouaves, as Col. Farnham is still at hospital. Since the retreat more than three-fourths of the Zouaves have disappeared.

I beg leave to express my obligations to the officers of my staff, viz.: Capt. H. S. Wright, Lieut. E. S. W. Snyder, Lieut. F. N. Farquhar, of the Engineers; Capt. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. J. J. Sweet, of the Second Cavalry, and Lieut. J. D. Fairbanks, of the First Michigan, for the able and fearless performance of their duties, and to recommend them to your favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,
S. P. Heintzelman,
Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, commanding the First Division.

COLONEL MILES' REPORT.

Head-quarters Fifth Division, Camp near Alexandria, July 24, 1861.

Capt. James B. Fry, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters Department*:

Sir—My health being impaired, and growing worse, if I delay I shall not be able to report the operation of my division on the 21st inst., before Bull Run. Believing, besides, that commanders of brigades are directed to report to Head-quarters, I offer the following for the consideration of the General commanding:—

Pursuant to instructions, the brigades of Blenker or Davies, soon after daylight, were in readiness to march and take position, but were prevented from so doing by other divisions blocking up the road. I discovered, however, that Davies' brigade could be passed to the left and west, through fields, to Blackburn's Ford. Lieut. Brinel, engineer officer, conducted the brigade, and as soon as possible it joined Col. Richardson, before the crossing of this ford on Bull Run. Fire was then opened by Hunt's battery, supported by Richardson's brigade on the right. Edwards' twenty-pounder rifled guns were posted on the left, about six hundred yards from Richardson's position, and sustained by a portion of Davies' brigade. Blenker's brigade took position at Centreville, and commenced throwing up intrenchments. One regiment being located at the former work of the enemy, one to the west of the town on the Warrenton road, and two on the height towards Bull Run. With these last regiments were first placed Tidball's and Green's batteries—Green's afterwards being removed to Richardson's position, in consequence of a notification being sent by that officer that about 2,000 of the enemy were about to attack him, and that he required more artillery. I may here remark that some difference existed in the order given Lieut. Brinel and myself in regard to the defensive works to be thrown up, and also as to the quantity of tools he was to receive. My orders being, by the Lieutenant's advice, to intrench Centreville; his, from Major Barnard, to throw up works at Blackburn's Ford. No tools came forward but the small amount Lieut. Brinel had of his own. These he took to Richardson's position, commenced a battery, and made several hundred yards of it. Blenker, with his pioneers, improved and extended the works at Centreville left by the enemy.

It was soon reported that the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment had left at its encampment a battery of field guns. For this Col. Blenker offered to organize a company of experienced European artillerists, which I accepted. The captain's name, I regret, I have forgotten, as I should recommend his having permanent command of the guns in question. He is an efficient officer. So soon as I completed my arrangements with Blenker, I visited Col. Richardson; found him in proper position and effectively at work, Hunt's and Edwards' battery being in good position. There was no evidence of the enemy immediately about the ford until after the first opening of the fire, when he fled from barns and houses in the vicinity. Then, after ordering proper supports for the batteries, and placing a reserve force in position, I returned to Centreville, finding all right, and the troopers at work. Remaining here some time, I returned to Richardson, when it was surmised that there was no enemy at that place, and I found the ammunition of the batteries rapidly diminishing. I ordered from the Brigadier a few skirmishers to go forward and examine the ford, determined if I could cross, to do so, and endeavor to cut the line of travel pursued by retreating and advancing detachments of the enemy. The line of skirmishers had barely entered the woods, when a large force of the enemy was discovered concealed by breastworks. He opened fire, which was handsomely returned. In this affair three of the Sixteenth New-York Volunteers were wounded. The skirmishers report the force of the enemy greatly damaged by Green's battery. I made no other attempt on this ford, my orders being on no account to get into a general engagement. As I was again returning to Blenker's position, I received the notice to telegraph to Washington, which I found had been done by Lieut. Wendell, Topographical Engineer, in my staff, and was compelled by illness to remain at my head-quarters. It was at this time the order was received to put two brigades on the Warrenton turnpike at the bridge. I without delay sent a staff-officer to order forward Davies' brigade, but whilst this officer was executing my instructions, Davies sent word he wanted a reserve regiment forward, that the enemy, some 3,000, was attempting to turn his flank. The staff officer, therefore, properly suspended the giving of my order, and immediately reported the fact to me, and this caused me to advance but the one brigade (Blenker's) to the position on the Warrenton turnpike. Blenker's advance to that point was soon impeded by fugitives from the battle-field. When these were passing my head-quarters I endeavored to rally them, but my efforts were vain.

The attack on Davies' position caused painful apprehension for the safety of the left flank of the Army, and claiming it of the first importance that my division should occupy the strongest position, I sent instructions to Davies and Richardson to have their brigades fall back on Centreville. Then followed Blenker's Brigade, to see if it was in position, when I was informed the Commanding General had passed. I then returned to Centreville, and found Davies' and Richardson's brigades arriving, and commenced placing them in position, Richardson's Brigade, with Green's Battery, being placed about one-half mile in advance of Centreville Heights, his line of battle facing Blackburn's Ford. In rear of Richardson, I posted two regiments behind fences, as a support for the first line, and still further in rear and on the heights I placed Hunt's and Edward's batteries, two of Davies' regiments being in reserve to support them. I then followed Blenker, found Tidball's Battery in admirable position, supported by the Garabaldi Guard, Blenker, with three regiments, and the Fourth Pennsylvania Battery being in advance. Having great confidence in his judgment and troops, I returned to Centreville Heights to await events, when I found all my defensive arrangements changed. Not knowing who had done this, and seeing Col. Richardson giving different positions to my troops, I asked by what authority he was acting, when he told me he had instructions from my superior officer. I soon thereafter met the commanding general, and complained of the change. The General's views were completed, and left me without further control of the division. At the time the attack was made on Davies' flank, the regiments of the brigade engaged performed their duty gallantly. The batteries of Hunt's and Edward's opening fire did great damage to the advancing troops of the enemy, soon repulsing them. I am grieved that in this engagement a brave and accomplished young officer, Lieut. Presby O'Craig, of the Second Regiment Artillery, and who was attached to Hunt's Battery, was almost instantly killed. Several of the New-York Volunteers were wounded. I have not the reports relative thereto.

Blenker's Brigade, whilst on the Warrenton road, was charged by cavalry, but by a prompt and skillful fire, emptied several saddles, and relieved himself from further annoyance. This summary embraces the operations of my division up to the evening of the 21st.

Before closing, permit me to name and do justice to my staff, whose assiduity in the performance of their duties, and untiring exertions throughout the day, deserve all the commendation I am able to bestow, viz.:

Capt. Th. Vincent, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Lieut. Prime, Engineers; Lieut. McMullan, Adjutant, Second Infantry, and acting Infantry General; Assistant-Surgeon Woodward, Medical Director, and Major Ritchie, New-York Volunteers. My Aid-de-Camp, Lieut Wendell, Topographical Engineers, was quite ill during the day, and thereby prevented from being with me. Lieut. Hawkins' Second Infantry, my aids, were absent on detached service for supplies, &c., and had performed their duty, and were within two miles of Centreville when they met our army crowding the road. My brigade commanders, Blenker, Davis, and Richardson, admirably performed their respective duties. My remarks apply also to their officers and men. The batteries of Major Green handsomely executed all required of them.

In closing this report, I would make a personal allusion to my condition during the day. I had lost my rest the two nights previous, was sick, had eaten nothing during the day, and had it not been for the great responsibility resting on me, should have been in bed.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
D. J. Miles,
Colonel Second Infantry, commanding Fifth Division.

EXULTATION OF THE REBELS—HIGH-TONED LYING.

JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD'S BULLETIN TO THE ARMY.

Head-quarters of the Army of the Potomac, Manassas Junction, July 28, 1861.

Soldiers of the Confederate States:

One week ago a countless host of men, organized into an Army, with all the appointments which modern art and practiced skill could devise, invaded the soil of Virginia.

Their people sounded their approach with triumphant displays of anticipated victory. Their Generals came in most regal state. Their ministers, Senators, and women came to witness the immolation of this Army and the subjugation of our people, and to celebrate these with wild revelry.

It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and your liberties, that we, your Generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st of July, by which the host of the enemy was scattered, and a signal and glorious victory was achieved.

The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued efforts of your patriotism against the constantly recurring colors of an enemy fully treble our numbers, and this effort was crowned, on the evening of the 21st, with a victory so complete, that the invaders were driven from the field, and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their intrenchments—a distance of over thirty miles.

They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands; and thus the Northern hosts were driven by you from Virginia.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on an event which insures the liberty of our country. We congratulate every man of you whose glorious privilege it was to participate in this triumph of courage and truth, to fight in the battle of Manassas. You have created an epoch in the history of Liberty, and unborn nations will rise up and call you blessed. Continue this noble devotion, looking always to the protection of the just God, and, before time grows much older, we will be hailed as the deliverers of a nation of ten millions of people.

Comrades! our brothers who have fallen have earned undying renown, and their blood, shed in our holy cause, is a precious and acceptable sacrifice to the Father of Truth and Right; their graves are beside the tomb of Washington, their spirits have joined his in eternal communion. We will hold the soil in which the dust of Washington is mingled with the dust of our brothers. We drop one tear on their laurels, and move forward to avenge them.

Soldiers! we congratulate you on a glorious triumph and complete victory. We thank you for doing your whole duty in the service of your country.

Joseph E. Johnston,
G. P. T. Beauregard.

HON. ALFRED ELY.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 10.

The first direct communication from Hon. Alfred Ely, since his capture on the 21st ult.—nearly three weeks ago—has been received. A letter, written by his own hand, and addressed to his wife, was received by her this morning by mail. We are permitted to extract from it so much as may be of interest to the public. The letter is very brief. It will be seen that he alludes to previous letters sent. They have not been received:

Richmond, Va., July 29, 1861.

* * * 'Tis Monday evening, and I take a moment to repeat my assurance to you that I am very well, and to say also that we have some additions to our company since my last letter to you. On Saturday afternoon, Calvin Huson, Jr., Esq., arrived here, a prisoner, having been captured on the same battle-field with myself.

The messenger has come in for the letters, and I must let this much go, or not write at all. Will write you again this afternoon.

P. S.—The messenger waits a moment, and I am enabled to say that you need not feel anxious about me at all. I hope soon to be permitted to go home, and think I shall.

In great haste, &c., Alfred Ely.

MORE LIES FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

Richmond, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Last night the train from Manassas brought a considerable number of Lincolnites, who will swell the number of our captives in Richmond to one thousand. The supply on hand will enable the Government to invite the Northern President to begin, whenever he shall see proper, the work of barbarism threatened to be visited upon prisoners in his hands—a threat, however, which he will not dare now to execute. The curiosity of the public seems very great to get a sight of this portion of old Scott's "Grand Army," and hundreds of eager people crowd around the different places of confinement and manifest the greatest anxiety for a peep at the animals.

My informant showed me an envelope, on which Jeff. Davis and Beauregard were represented as hanging from the gallows, guarded by these Zouaves, who were holding up to their swinging captives a scroll of paper on which was inscribed the motto of Virginia, *Sic Semper Tyrannis*. Thanks to a just God, these wretches, whose motto was 'booty and beauty,' and who were heard to declare on the cars between New-York and Washington that they would dishonor every woman in the South, have been almost exterminated, and the remnant, now in this city, is the last of all to whom our Government, I am assured, will extend the slightest privilege, or consent to release *even in exchange*.

Among those who were brought by yesterday's train are two of the intimate friends of the United States Secretary of War, who were sent by him on Monday, from Washington, to search for the body of his relative, Col. Cameron. Instead of doing this in an honorable manner, under a flag of truce, he concluded to effect it, if possible, by stealth and artifice; accordingly, he procured a carriage and two valuable horses and started his chosen instruments on their mission. They arrived on the field of battle and were engaged in the inspection of dead bodies, when they were arrested as spies.

A conversation with an intelligent Lieutenant from Ohio called forcibly to my attention the importance of a strict compliance, on the part of newspapers and correspondents, with the request of our Government.

This prisoner says that the amusement indulged in by the Southern newspapers at the high firing of the Yankees at the battle of Bethel, reached the officers and men, who made it a subject of serious consideration; and every Captain, before commencing the action of Sunday last, directed his men to fire low. Hence a particularly noticeable fact relating to our wounded, who arrived yesterday, is that nearly all their injuries are in the lower extremities—the legs and feet.

I also learn from one of our surgeons that the wounded prisoners taken by our Army are not by far so dangerously hurt as the majority of our own men. Most of our wounds are from Minié balls, which have made great ghastly openings, and frequently gone entirely through the body, while those upon the enemy are with round balls, whose effects have been less fatal.

TROPHIES.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Aug. 3.

The city is full of trophies sent by our gallant boys from the field of Manassas to their friends in this city. We cannot describe all these various mementoes of the great fight, but one which we observed at the Empire House, in the Fourth District, corner of Jackson and Tchoupitoulas streets. It was sent to Dr. Fisher by a relative, who is in Hays' Regiment, and consists of a Major's uniform, the name of the owner, Major S. F. Nickerson, being written on the lining of the coat. The wearer of this uniform was singled out by one of our boys, who put a bullet through his forehead, and taking possession of his body appropriated the uniform and a belt which the officer wore, that contained a variety of useful little things for a soldier. But of all the trophies, none appear to have afforded our boys more comfort and gratification than that box of dressing-gowns. Our dusty and tired [illegible] must have presented quite an appearance [illegible] in the Yankee dry goods supplied by the ladies of New-York, as the Seminole warriors who, having captured the wardrobe of a traveling theatrical company, arrayed themselves in the garbs of *Rolla*, *William Tell*, *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, and had a grand old time of it.

THE SECOND RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

The following statements about the firing of the Second Rhode Island Battery in the recent battle are interesting. They are made in a private letter by one of the officers:

"We can carry in our ammunition chests, on the pieces and caissons, 768 rounds. We had this divided into 500 shell, 168 shot, and 100 cannister. When we left the field we had about 30 shot and shell and 75 rounds of cannister, which were scattered through the battery, and not enough to make it safe to put the guns into position, for the cannister is not of a longer range than 250 yards. We fired over 650 rounds, which is a very large number for a battery to use in one day's engagement. We had more shot and shell in reserve, but of course could not bring the baggage wagons on the field."

The African Slave-Trade.

ARREST OF TWO NEW-BEDFORD MEN ON A CHARGE OF FITTING OUT A SLAVER.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* of Aug. 9 says:

"Deputy United States Marshal S. H. Bicknell, of Boston, arrived in this city last evening, having in his possession warrants for the arrest of Mr. Albert S. Bigelow, a wholesale liquor-dealer on South Water-street, and Mr. Andrew H. Potter, of the firm of A. H. Potter & Co., outfitters, also doing business on South Water-street. Mr. Bicknell called upon City Marshal Terry, and made him acquainted with his business, who at once promised him his cooperation.

At about eight o'clock this morning, Mr. Bicknell waited upon Mr. Bigelow at his place of business, and requested his presence in Boston to answer to a charge of fitting out the ship *Brutus*, at this port, as a slaver. Mr. Bigelow announced his readiness to accede to the officer's demand, and they then proceeded to the Marshal's office. After a short tarry, Mr. Bicknell, Mr. Bigelow and Officer Howland waited upon Mr. Potter at his store, who, upon being notified of the charge against him, also expressed his willingness to accompany the officer. All three went to Boston in the midday train.

"The *Brutus* sailed from this port Aug. 29, 1860, being cleared by Mr. Bigelow, ostensibly for a whaling voyage, under command of Capt. R. S. Devoll, who left her off the Western Islands and returned home. At that time she was suspected, and the agent stated that she would be discharged and reloaded under the inspection of a Government officer. Her sails were unbent, but nothing more was done. After a few days her sails were again bent, and she proceeded to sea.

"Some time since we published a statement of a young man, named Jerome Colburn, of Belchertown, who was on board the *Brutus*, and who stated that they succeeded in leaving the coast of Africa with six hundred negroes, landing five hundred of them in Cuba. The vessel was also sold in Cuba, and the crew dispersed."

ANOTHER SLAVE-TRADER IN CUSTODY IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Traveller*, of August 9, has this account of another case:

"A man named John Jones *alias* John Dowdall, has recently been arrested on suspicion of having been a mate of a vessel engaged in the slave-trade. About a year since, the brig *Mary Frances* was fitted out in New-York and cleared for Wilmington, N. C., and from thence she obtained a nominal charter to the West India Islands, and from thence she sailed to the coast of Africa, took on board five hundred negroes, and succeeded in landing them safe in Cuba. The master and all hands then dispersed to parts unknown.

Recent inquiries by the United States Marshal at New-York, led to the knowledge that John Jones, the mate of the vessel, was in this vicinity, and with the aid of officials here he was arrested for the minor offence of serving on board the *Mary Frances* voluntarily when fitted out as a slaver.

That being a bailable offence, parties interested in the Slave-trade sent to Boston to release him on bail, with ample sureties, but before he could be released a warrant was issued by Assistant District-Attorney Lothrop, charging him with shipping slaves, which is a capital offence. On this he was arrested, and is now in custody in this city.

The evidence against him is said to be of the most conclusive character. It is not yet known whether he will be proceeded against here or at New-York. The witnesses are at present in New-York. The prisoner is about thirty-five years old, and unmarried, we believe, but has friends residing at Chelsea. He also has acquaintances in this city, among whom he has borne a good character heretofore.

The investigations in reference to the Slave-trade show that during the past year parties in New-York fitted out about one vessel a week for this business. Occasionally they fitted out a vessel at Boston and New-York. It is believed now that their traffic will be wholly broken up."

Obituary.

—Right-Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, died suddenly on Saturday last, while on his way from Pittsburgh to Buffalo, whither he was going to discharge official duties. Bishop Bowman was a native of Wilkesbarre, and was born in 1800. He was educated for the Bar, but soon after admission turned his attention to the study of Divinity, and was ordained a Deacon, by Bishop White, in the year 1823. In the following year he was ordained a Priest. Immediately after he was ordained a Deacon, he took charge of St. John's Church, Piqua, Lancaster County. In October, 1825, he became Rector of Trinity Church, Easton, devoting also a portion of his time to an infant congregation at Allentown. In 1828 he was called to St. James' Church, Lancaster, and continued there for thirty years, only giving it up when he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, in 1858. In 1848, Dr. Bowman was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, but he declined it, preferring to remain with his congregation. The failing health of Bishop Potter preventing him from attending to all the arduous labors of his Diocese, the Convention of the Church, in May, 1858, determined to elect an Assistant Bishop. On the 28th of the month, on the sixteenth ballot, Dr. Bowman was elected, his principal competitor having been Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D. Although Dr. Bowman was voted for by the High Church Party, he has never been regarded as an ultra man. He was consecrated Aug. 25, 1858, so that he filled his sacred office less than three years. As Bishop Potter's health has much improved lately, it is probable that no action upon electing another Assistant Bishop will be taken before the annual meeting of the Convention of the Diocese, next May.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Ingraham, J.—*Thomas O'Calahan* vs. *Patrick B. McEntyre.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.

Simeon Katz vs. *The People.*—Bill of exceptions settled.

Leopold C. Tappy vs. *Charles G. Hook.*—Dismissed with $10 costs.

William Graman, et al. vs. *Bradbury M. Johnson, et al.*—Motion granted to order a satisfaction of judgment against Johnson, on payment of disbursements of action and sheriff's fees on execution, with expenses of satisfaction piece, $1, and filing same.

Hopper C. Van Vorst vs. *Stephen Pane.*—Motion granted. Sale to be at the store of auctioneer.

Jane Norton, Administratrix, &c., vs. *Alfred A. Burnham.*—Motion granted, directing defendant to comply with the order of the Referee as to accounting, and show cause on the first Monday of September why he should not be attached for contempt.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. *Sophia M. Schindler.*—Granted, and reference to Charles E. Jenkins, Esq., to nominate a Receiver and take security.

Joseph H. Williams vs. *Bridgett Herman.*—Motion denied. Defendant's cost to abide event.

The People ex rel., Lizzie Prissy, vs. *William H. Duzenberry.*—Motion denied.

The Grocers' Bank vs. *John F. Lee.*—Motion denied—$10 costs—with leave to defendant to renew on payment of costs.

In the Matter of the Clue Will.—Issues proposed by attorney for plaintiff allowed as amended.

Henry G. Dunnell vs. *Eugene Kittletas et als.*—I think this action was properly tried at the Special Term, and that on the pleadings the plaintiffs should have payment. The findings of fact, and of the conclusions of law, and the proposed decree or judgment be drawn by plaintiff's attorney, and be settled on three days' notice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 10, 1861.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '62	Reg 95	30	N.Y.Cen.R.	sd opg 74¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Cou 88	100	do	opg 74
3,000	do	88¼	366	do	p. & c 74½
8,000	U. S. 6s, '81	Reg 88	50	do	b30 74¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, '65	86	50	do	opg 74½
9,550	Treas. 6s	Two Y. 98⅛	100	do	opg 74¾
2,000	Ill. Can. Bds.	90	100	do	opg 74¾
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	46	200	do	s3 p.& c 74¾
16,000	do	46¼	400	do	p.& c 74¾
1,000	do	46⅜	150	Reading Railroad	35¼
10,000	do	46⅜	100	do	b30 35¼
5,000	do	45⅝	250	Pacific R. S. Co.	77
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	54	5	Erie Railway	23
13,000	do	85 53¾	100	do	p. & c 23⅝
2,000	do	54⅜	50	do	23⅝
5,000	do	830 52	150	do	23⅝
1,000	Georgia State 6s	77	100	Harlem Railroad	10¾
4,000	do	75	215	Mich. Central R.	43
5,000	N. C. State 6s	79	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
15,000	Mo. State 6s	55	50	Panama Railroad	107
10,000	do	b10 44⅜	150	do	106½
20,000	do	44½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s10 61½
87,000	do	44¾	50	do	65
10,000	do	44¾	300	do	64½
2,000	Michigan 6s	89½	50	do	b10 64⅝
3,000	Louisa State 6s	62	11	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. '76	100¼	12	do	94¾
10	Merchants' Bank	100	300	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	65¾
25	City Bank	110	100	do	b30 65¾
10	Bank of Commerce	76	250	do	65¾
15	Continental Bank	79	60	do	64¾
15	Bank of New-York	83	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	30¾
15	Metropolitan Bank	83	400	do	29¾
8	Amer. Ex. Bank	75	450	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	40¾
10	U. S. Trust Co	106	15	Chic. B. & Q. R. R.	57½
100	Canton Company	9¾			

Saturday, Aug. 10—P. M.

The Stock Market was again firm to-day, though the extreme prices paid in the excitment of yesterday's rise were not in all instances supported. The State Stocks were in request at full rates for Tennessees and Missouris, and a further advance was made in Georgias, while Virginias fell off to 54@54¼ ₩ cent. The railway shares closed after the Board, on the Street, about as follows:

Central	exd. 74¾	Toledo	30¾
Erie	26¾	Mich. Central	43
Missouris	44¾	Mich. Guaranteed	30
Tennessees	46½	Panama	107½
Galena	65⅝	Pacific	77
Rock Island	49¾	Illinois Central	65⅛
Treasury Notes	96⅞	Hudson	35

The Associated Banks held a Conference yesterday on the subject of the approaching Government Loans, after some of the leading officers had informally met at the residence of Mr. Cisco, in Fifth-avenue, on Friday evening. A Committee of Ten were appointed to report to an adjourned meeting on Monday, consisting of Messrs. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce, Mr. Coe, of the American Exchange, Mr. Taylor, of the City, Mr. Howes, of the Park, Mr. Vermilye, of the Merchants, Mr. Tileston, of the Phœnix, Mr. Burnett, of the America, Mr. Jones, of the Chemical, Mr. Gallatin, of the National and Mr. Morrison, of the Manhattan.

Some disappointment was felt that a prompter conclusion was not arrived at, but we understand that the delay and deliberation are entirely acceptable to the Secretary, who will not leave town until Tuesday. We are also glad to learn that he is thus far much pleased with the disposition manifested by the financial people of this City, and is quite confident of all the preliminary success with his new loans that he anticipated from his present visit. Nevertheless, the adjournment over to Monday seemed to be uncalled for, and is attributable, we suppose, to certain petty rivalries among the Bankers themselves, which need to be placated to insure the desired unanimity of action.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes for the week ending the 10th inst. gives 17 failures and suspensions in New-York, 10 in Boston, 3 in Baltimore, and 18 in other places, being a total of 48 for the week. The *Bulletin* says: "The recent award of bids by Government has put new life into our woolen manufacturers and our clothiers. Among the largest awards are those to the Middlesex and Maverick Companies."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,840,428	$2,627,559	$554,567
Thrown on market	3,986,346	2,711,577	388,760
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	78,623,412	65,990,246	22,070,173
Thrown on market	75,194,848	65,846,453	20,808,067

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct.		Warehoused.		Withdrawn.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	467	$141,495	123	$49,889	103	$28,029
Mf. of Cot'n	49	11,740	71	16,348	51	8,541
Mf. of Silk	132	132,742	114	139,024	30	23,511
Mf. of Flax	32	7,936	24	7,004	59	9,538
Miscellan's	103	21,901	178	26,188	21	2,947
Total	783	$316,194	570	$238,373	264	$72,566
		238,373				316,194
Total entered		$554,567	Total marketed			$388,760

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of July, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

	1861.	1860.
From Freights	$103,180 15	$78,595 86
From Passengers	57,251 90	56,195 48
From Express	2,700 00	2,600 00
From Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
From Rent of Road	7,083,34	7,083 34
From Miscellaneous	370 50	1,732 31
Total	$178,410 89	$154,031 99
Earn'gs f'm Jan 1 to Jy. 31	$1,554,812 77	$1,176,327 80
Increase		$378,484 96

Messrs. Taylor Brothers quote Bank Notes thus:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-England	¾	South Carolina and Georgia	15
New-York State	½

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It may be considered almost certain that ere this a battle has been fought at Springfield, between the National forces, under Gen. LYON, and the rebels, under BEN. MCCULLOCH and other leaders. Our latest dispatches represent that subsequent to the affairs at Dug Springs and Curran, Gen. LYON retired to Springfield, considering it imprudent to remain away from that important point while there was a chance that the enemy, with superior numbers, might outflank him, and gain possession of it. He reached there on Monday morning, and prepared for a vigorous defence against the rebels, who were reported to be advancing against him by four different roads, their advance guards being only fifteen miles distant. In anticipation of an immediate attack, Gen. LYON had called in the Home Guards from the country around, and was perfectly confident of victory, although he had no intrenchment, and the number of his Army was inferior. He retired, however, when his splendid artillery, which, served by such men as Gen. SIGEL, would no doubt prove too much for the enemy in a field fight such as was expected. The condition of the enemy's Commissariat was represented to be very bad, and this fact, it was believed, would hasten the battle. We shall probably soon have news of a decisive character.

An extra issued from the office of the *National Union*, printed at Winchester, Kentucky, reports that between two and three hundred rebel troops have reached Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap, and are moving towards Barboursville, with the supposed intention of seizing fifty thousand pounds of bacon, stored there, and robbing the bank. Great excitement exists in all the neighboring counties, and the Union men are assembling with rifles and shot guns, to repel the invaders.

A report from Richmond, given on the authority of the papers of that city, is to the effect that Admiral DUNDAS intends to take his fleet into the harbor of Charleston, notwithstanding the blockade. The British Consul at Richmond, however, states he has no official authority for such a statement.

From Washington we have nothing but that the weather is intensely hot, the mercury ranging 112° in the shade, to 125° in the sun—and that the Prince NAPOLEON left there yesterday afternoon, on his way North, intending to come as far as Philadelphia last night.

From Harper's Ferry and Western Virginia, there is not a word of news.

No additional event of importance had occurred in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe at the date of our latest advices. The fugitives near Hampton were being provided for by Gen. BUTLER. The burnt town had not yet been occupied by either side. Our correspondent informs us that another expedition had left the Fortress—this time for the Rappahannock River, to interfere with certain secession movements there. The great Union Gun has been successfully mounted at Newport's News, and experiments will be made with it to-morrow.

Gen. FREMONT's idea of one of the main essentials in prosecuting the war against the rebels, may be found in an order recently issued by him in Missouri. The number of artillery companies in the State is to be increased to twenty-four—a force of probably twenty-five hundred men rank and file. Allowing six pieces of artillery to each hundred men, this will give one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery for the entire force.

The United States Marshal in Boston arrested on Friday night, a person who had registered himself at the Parker House as "C. JORDAN, Pittsburgh, Penn.," but who subsequently confessed himself to be JOHN WILLIAMS, of Norfolk, Va., who is supposed to hold a commission in the rebel Army. He was arrested as a spy, in accordance with orders received from the Secretary of War. It is expected that he will be brought to Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor.

The ship *Thomas Jefferson*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, reports that she encountered on the 7th inst., south of Nantucket Shoals, a vessel which she believes to have been a privateer. Night coming on, however, she was enabled to escape.

The fourth attempt has been made to release the Baltimore Police Commissioners, now confined in Fort Lafayette, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and has thus far proved unsuccessful. The last writ was issued from the Kings County Court, and was returned to the Court with an indorsement, made by Lieut.-Col. BURKE, commanding at Fort Lafayette, to the effect that he could not obey the writ, being instructed not to do so by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. Counsel for prisoners contended that the return was an improper one, while the District-Attorney maintained that as it was the duty of an officer to obey his superior, the return was all that could be expected. Judge GARRISON thought that the return could be made to conform to the law without violating the orders of Gen. SCOTT. Consideration of the case was finally postponed until to-morrow, when the matter will probably be settled definitely.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was last night serenaded at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by the Republican Central Committee. United States District Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH welcomed and introduced Mr. GROW, who responded in a patriotic Union speech.

Yesterday, the Second Company of Massachusetts Light Artillery, Capt. NIMS, arrived in this City from Boston. The battery consisted of six six-pounder guns, and is well supplied with ammunition. After partaking of breakfast at the Park Barracks, where the men rested themselves, they started during the afternoon for the seat of war.

A portion of the correspondence between Mr. HARRIS, our Minister to Japan, and Mr. ALCOCK, the British Minister, in reference to the proposed removal of the Foreign Legations from Yeddo to Yokuhama, is given in the TIMES this morning. It will be seen that Mr. HARRIS peremptorily declined to enter into the proposed arrangement, and gave very good reasons for his course. In consequence of this refusal, diplomatic relations were broken off between the two Ministers, and the correspondence was referred to their respective Governments.

A fair business was reported in Flour yesterday at full prices. Wheat and Corn were actively sought after at higher rates. Cotton was in lively demand and somewhat firmer. Rio Coffee was salable and buoyant, as were also Sugars and Whisky. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Hops, Salt, and Teas. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 491 vessels of all classes in port.

What Have We Already Gained?

In the chagrin over the Bull Run affair, we seem to be almost unconscious of the peaceful victories which our cause has recently achieved. In the seceded States there are only about five millions of whites. In the Slave States, including Western Virginia, loyal to Government, there are fully three millions. The South has thus nearly divided itself, numerically as well as geographically, on this very subject of secession. This fact is really conclusive of the contest, whether considered in the light of the moral or material influence it carries. With Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia, Maryland and Delaware as a part of the Confederate Government, we should find ourselves in a very different position from that we now occupy. Had Kentucky seceded, she would have added immense strength to the rebellion, by her great wealth, by the abundance of her productions adapted to the subsistence of an Army, and by her geographical position. As it is, united with Western Virginia, of which our forces now hold undisputed possession, the high road to East Tennessee, which is also loyal, is fully opened. East Tennessee is the key of the military operations of the rebels. With this in our possession, the forces now collected at Manasses would break up without a soldier being directed against them. Kentucky against us would be an almost impassible barrier to our arms, extending from the crest of the Alleghanies to the Mississippi. Hence the earnest and constant efforts of MAGOFFIN and his crew, to place the State, when he found he could not carry it out of the Union, in a position of "armed neutrality," to be crossed by neither party. The recent election has put an end to all such wretched subterfuge. Kentucky will now not only offer a free passage across her soil, but will contribute, and liberally, a most gallant soldiery to our Armies.

Another peaceful victory of almost equal importance is the deposition of the rebel Government of Missouri, and the installation of a loyal one in its place. Missouri is a first-class State in every respect, and secures to us the uninterrupted possession of the west bank of the Mississippi some 75 miles below Cairo, and within about 75 of Memphis, which is the very focus of the rebellion in the Southwest. Missouri in rebellion would neutralize, entirely, for offensive operations southward, the Border Free States. For such operations, Illinois alone can now, without fear of molestation, furnish 50,000 troops. In fact, the loyalty of Kentucky and Missouri, in addition to the strength they confer upon the Government, places all the gallant Northwest, with its 8,000,000 of people, free for a great movement into East Tennessee, and down the Mississippi.

The moral influence of the loyalty of the Slave States named, is quite as valuable as their material. With five-eighths of the slaveholding States loyal, the contest is no longer a sectional one; or for the defence or destruction of an institution. It is simply a conspiracy. To any action or remonstrance of foreign Governments, we conclusively reply, by pointing out the fact that the slaveholding States themselves are divided into two great parties, as bitterly opposed as are the seceding and Free States. When one talks about the division of the country, how shall such division be made? Eastern Virginia cannot carry Western, nor can West Tennessee, Eastern. A civil war inevitably results from any such assumption. Other States would break up in the same manner, were but a small amount of moral and physical support offered. The truth is, the further the contest proceeds the more difficult its solution upon any other hypothesis but a reunion of the whole country. Such an alternative presents far less difficulties than any other. Our people do not choose to divide upon any question that can run a well-marked, convenient and permanently established line. This fact, already demonstrated, will put a complete quietus upon all propositions for foreign interference.

In looking over the whole ground, it is surprising to see, not how much we have lost, but how immensely we have gained. We can now count upon the tried loyalty of 22,000,000 out of the 27,000,000 of our white population. We have taken from the contest, in a great measure, its aspect as a Slavery question. We are now in position, geographically, as well as from our strength in men and arms, to move forward with resistless strides, as soon as the cool weather sets in. These are the peaceful victories which we have been quietly achieving, and they outweigh in importance twenty such reverses as Bull Run, which taught us a great deal of wisdom at a comparatively small cost.

THE IRISH STOCK RUNNING OUT IN IRELAND.—The census of Ireland for the year 1861, which has just been published by the British Government, reveals the startling fact that there has been during the past ten years a decrease of Irish population of 789,842—the population of Ireland in 1861 being 5,764,543, as compared with 6,552,385 in 1851. This is a diminution of 12.02 per cent., while during the previous decennial period there was a decrease of 19.85 per cent.

This diminution is ascribed mainly to emigration. It appears that in the period 1851–1861, as many as 1,230,986 Irishmen sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom for this country, Australia, etc. This accounts for all the natural decrease as well as for a supposed natural increase of 386,237. The whole natural increase of the population under favorable circumstances might be about 600,000. Thus not even the well-known marvelous fecundity of the Irish race can make stand against the enormous drain of emigration which in the past twenty years has taken away two million persons, and is now draining the population at the rate of one hundred thousand per annum. It will not require a great many years at the same rate to absolutely depopulate the Emerald Isle. For the present, however, the latest returns show that Irish immigration to this country is almost at a stand-still.

It is into America that this prodigious stream of population mainly pours. Of the million and a quarter Irish who, during the past ten years, have crossed the seas, we have received over a million. This prolific brood America hospitably receives. Aside from all their faults—already sufficiently insisted on—there are admirable qualities, physical and metaphysical, in that Celtic race, and they contribute most desirable elements to that great composite of stocks which is working out new ethnological problems in America. It is of course only education that can pierce the solid blocks of ignorance which this population presents as the result of the bad social system to which they have been under life-long subjection. For this our institutions furnish ample provision; while the alacrity with which they have rushed to the defence of free institutions, and the valor with which they have illustrated our battles, have done much to extinguish ancient prejudices and teach us what genuine and noble human qualities underlie the surface-characteristics of the fine old Irish stock.

The True Voice of England.

The Manchester *Examiner*, of the 20th July, contains the most philosophical and appreciative article on the American insurrection and the lesson it teaches that we have seen lately in any English paper. The *Examiner* has a healthy and hearty sympathy with the United States Government, and pays a handsome compliment to the energetic and sweeping policy of President LINCOLN, as enunciated in his message to Congress, for suppressing the revolt against the National Government. The *Examiner* does not at all concur in the shallow deduction of the London *Times* and the tory politicians whose sentiments it reflects, that republicanism is proved to be a failure by the events now occurring in the United States. Republicanism truly is undergoing a severe trial at the present moment—but not republicanism primarily. It is republicanism with a dangerous adulteration that is passing through the crucible.

The *Examiner* sees to the very bottom of the American insurrection. It discovers that it is not the failure of the National Government to secure the common ends of equality and justice to the inhabitants of diverse and widely-separated States, that has caused a revolt against its power. If this were so, then might it be urged with some speciousness, that to the Government of a continent at least, Republicanism is not adapted. But while this is the pretence of part—and only part—of the Confederate States for their withdrawal from the Union, the greater number of the seceders unhesitatingly avow that it is for a wholly different cause that they abandon the old Union. If they were invited to put their ideas into the freest language in giving utterance to their reason of discontent with the North, they would say, perhaps, as the easy counts of divorce cases in some of the Western States, that it is "incompatibility of temper." Certain it is, that when all propositions for a settlement of the quarrel between the North and South had been talked over in the American Congress, last December, the leaders of the secession States then holding their seats in Congress, declared that if a bond were offered them, signed in blank by the United States, and they were allowed to fill in the terms of a continued Union, they would reject it. Their hatred of the National Union was simply unreasoning and obstinate.

The true secret of the Southern revolt has been grasped by the *Examiner*, and we can commend its article to the consideration of English statesmen and people, as comprehending the whole ground of dispute, quite as fully as if made up from the inmost heart of secessionists and loyalists. The question is, in the words of the *Examiner*, whether "the integrity of a great commonwealth should exist at the mercy of a few politicians." The Southern States are notoriously ruled by an oligarchy of slaveholders. This oligarchy tolerated the Republican form of the United States Government so long as their *class* could furnish its Administrations and fill its chief offices at home and abroad. But as soon as Republicanism resented oligarchy, and expressed itself in the mode provided for in the Constitution, then the oligarchy tried to throttle the Republican Government. The fault of the war is not in Republicanism as an institution, but in its tolerance of an enemy in the Constitution and Government, that has proved impudent and ferocious enough to seek its life.

The *Examiner* presents the real issue on trial, in our insurrection, so appositely, that it will do our own citizens good to read what the Manchester paper says. It goes far to mollify the resentment we feel towards the misrepresentations of the London *Times*, to find, after all, that genuine Republicanism is dear to the English heart, and has its vindicators against the asp of Slavery, in the midst of the thunder of the looms of Manchester. The *Examiner* says:

"The real issue is not whether Republican institutions possess the elements of permanency, but *whether the existence of Slavery can be reconciled with free institutions of any sort.* * * * * *Instead of declaring that Republicanism is a failure because it cannot like bound hand and foot to this loathsome corpse, we ought to marvel that it has retained its vitality so long. The present struggle is a proof of the energizing power of free institutions.* The disease might have proved fatal, but Liberty is strong and can throw it off. Light and darkness, God and Belial, are not more opposed than Freedom and Slavery, and the present struggle is merely a healthy effort to cut the bonds of the unnatural alliance which has existed between them."

That is the entire involvement of Republican institutions in the present great rebellion. The struggle is one for power between Republicanism and Slavery. Slavery is aiming to detach a portion of the American Union, over which the Presidential election of last November erected the standard of a truly Republican Administration. And Republicanism fights against the dismemberment of its rightful domain. If Slavery wins, and its horrid banner is accepted among the nations of the earth, there will be no good reason for further pressing the interdict of Slave-trading as piracy. That institution, which is so valuable to the world as that it corrupts the enlightened and philanthropic statesmen of England, and impels them to side with it in its struggles for sovereignty, can surely claim on quite as good grounds, immunity from the operation of laws that would inevitably lead to its downfall.

Throughout Dr. RUSSELL's travel in the Slave States, the institution of Slavery was constantly thrust on his observation. He was urged to look at it, and told by common consent that the condition was normal and happy. But the correspondent tells the world that he failed to see it in that light. To him, it always looked sorrow-laden, dull and ghastly. And he concluded his beautiful letters on the dreary moral wilderness of the Southern plantations with the declaration that will, in spite of all the mills that ever shook Albion's surface, yet arouse the English heart: "The Slave-trade is necessarily the complement of a Slave State."

The Volunteers' Reward.

All through the North and West the first Volunteers for the war are now receiving their pay, and it comes not in money—for the $11 a month would never have tempted the majority to such hard service—but in the warm welcome and ovation of the people. In distant villages on the prairie, in lumber-towns by the Penobscot, in the coal-settlements of the Alleghanies, in our great cities, whether on the Ohio or the Atlantic, the weather-beaten companies of those who first sprang to arms, are marching proudly in these days through the cheering crowds. If in a smaller town, there is the gay assembly of the whole population, the ladies sprinkling the bayonets with flowers, the sober welcome and prayer of the pastor, the inevitable oration on the green, and a welcome from bright eyes all around, which makes the poor volunteer quite oblivious of the eloquent periods poured out on him.

Some companies pass through the old streets with thinner ranks, and the people miss well-remembered faces; the banners which fair hands intrusted to them, come back tattered and bullet-pierced; the uniforms are rusty and torn, and now and then a wounded man appears in the ranks. This is not holiday-parade; this is war; these are men returning from long marches, from fronting batteries and meeting the deadly musket-volley in behalf of their country. Is it to be wondered at that the people delight to honor them; that the old and young, maiden and matron, rich and poor, come forth, and with tearful eyes and many a warm hand-grasp, bid them welcome to the community which they have honored by their services and their patriotism. All doors are open to them, full tables are spread for them, and for some days each volunteer is a hero in his little circle. He tells over the story of his hair-breadth escapes, his hardships, his marches and his battles.

This is the American soldier's exceeding great reward. It is for this that the volunteers—even those soon to reënlist—hurry back everywhere to their villages and cities.

The instinct of our people gives what the soldier demands; and the huzzaing crowd, the inscriptions of welcome, the applause from fair hands and bright eyes, and the honor from the public, supply what the narrow means of the Government never could offer.

The three months' volunteers deserve well of the Republic. They rose to arms when all was uncertainty and danger; they exposed themselves to what many saw would be the greatest peril of this war—the blundering of raw officers; they felt all the inconveniences in commissariat and irregular payments which must characterize the beginning of a sudden war. They have served cheerfully and bravely. Some have fallen, and are honored of their country. The most return more vigorous in health, and with an experience in drill and warfare which is invaluable for the public service. We know well the annoyances and disgusts these men have experienced in their new camp life; the hard fare, poor rations and nasty habits to which a new regiment under inexperienced officers is exposed. The most of them, of course, would find little inducement in the fifteen dollars a month to incur such risks and hardships again. But they must remember that they owe a solemn duty to the country. They can offer that now on the altar of patriotism which no others can offer—even experience, bought with their sweat and blood. They have learned a thousand things, which it will take the new recruits many months yet to learn. They have had a vigorous, active schooling under these many blunders and perils. It is safe to say that seventy-five thousand of these three-months volunteers are worth a hundred thousand of the new levies. It is an immense gain to have been in a battle, and have heard once the fearful whistle of the cannon-shot. It is an invaluable thing to have learnt that victory can be thrown away by want of discipline and a causeless panic. Every man even, who took part in that inglorious flight from the bloody Run is a better soldier to-day. And still more is this true of brigades, such as the Rhode Island, the Connecticut and the German, who left the disastrous field with closed ranks and in firm order. These men have learnt the highest lesson of war—how to retreat well.

In a few days more the ovations, and welcomes, and entertainments to the eighty thousand will be over. The volunteers will have received their first reward. They will fall back into the ranks of peaceful citizens. But they will find soon that business has mostly ceased; that commerce and manufactures, and thousands of branches of work are resting on their oars. There is little for them to do. Life is stagnant around them. There is no peaceful excitement to replace the wild excitement of the battle, or the adventure of the bivouac and the march.

Then the question will come home to them with greater force, whether they do not owe their services to the country? The Republic is in danger, and she needs, above all, the soldiers who have served. She calls to them, her bravest sons, to come forward and do battle for the old flag.

Can we doubt that, after a few weeks, these brave fellows will answer, and rank themselves anew under the Stars and Stripes? Their regiments must be the preferred and trusted regiments. They will be the reserve—the "Old Guard"—which shall decide the great battles on Southern soil—battles that future ages will celebrate as the times of salvation and deliverance to the Republic.

Even in our own lifetimes it will be glorious to be known as a veteran in the "War for the Union;" and through these bloody struggles, and days of sacrifice, many a name is being written on the public records which shall be immortal in history. Let every three months' man, then, feel it his duty to serve again—a sacred duty to his country in her hour of danger. He shall return again, perhaps, to prouder ovations and a grander welcome, with the laurels of a whole campaign of victories upon his brow, with the happy feeling that rebellion is crushed, that the Stars and Stripes wave over every city and State, and peace, prosperity and universal freedom have been won for the whole people by his strong arm. That will be a triumph worth risking wounds and death to take part in.

Unemployed Women—A Suggestion.

Far the severest sufferers from the general collapse of business consequent upon the war, are the women of New-York and other cities who have heretofore earned their livelihood in the various industrial occupations. Some of these industries are now almost entirely destroyed; while in many of the establishments the working force is reduced to a half or a quarter what it has been in former years. Folders and stitchers, sewing girls, women employed on all kinds of fancy work, and in all the lighter operations of the arts and manufactures, have thus been thrown out of employment in great numbers; and even domestic servants, in large number, have been discharged from their situations and set adrift in the City,—owing to the failure of their employers, or from a desire to economize in view of present and prospective hard times. Besides these, too, there are thousands of women—such as laundresses, sewing women, boarding-house keepers, &c.,—who were sustained or helped forward in various ways by the great army of young men whom the Metropolis has sent to Virginia, whose little means of earning a livelihood is now entirely cut off, and many of whom are reduced to extremes of want, with but little hope or prospect for the future. Probably not less than twenty-five thousand of the working women of New-York have thus been thrown out of employment during the past few months.

Of the female industrials, properly so called—who are mostly girls of from fifteen to twenty-five years of age—many who were from the country have gone back to their native villages and homesteads; some of them still obtain a temporary and precarious support from army work—but little of which, however, has come to New-York thus far, and of that little the sewing machines of the great contractors make brief work; others have supported themselves for a time by drawing from the savings banks the small earnings they had accumulated in more prosperous days; and many are now hovering on the brink of ruin, strongly tempted by their own necessities and by the devil to plunge at once into the seething hell of vice and crime.

Many of these young women, who have heretofore been engaged in the arts and industries, are well-educated, quick-witted, apt at business and figures, and with that peculiar power of adaptability to any avocation which characterises the American of both sexes.

Now we would suggest to those concerned, whether this would not be a favorable moment to put in practical operation some of the schemes so much discussed in bygone years, for *employing women in the various appropriate pursuits* from which they are now all but excluded, as shopwomen, accountants, clerks, waitresses, and so forth, and thus, permit the fine young fellows now engaged in these light, emasculating pursuits, to go off and acquire in the army that muscle, pluck and manliness which they will never get from the yard-stick or ledger? Here at once is employment for twenty-five thousand women and an equal number of men! The great retail establishments on Broadway and other business streets, with their scores and hundreds of salesmen and clerks—the large hotels, with their armies of white-aproned eunuchs—the dining-saloons, with the big-fisted fellows lugging around the little platters of roast-beef and plum-pudding—these, as well as many of the jobbing-houses, banks and offices down town, might furnish appropriate employment to many thousands of intelligent and capable women now idle and in want.

Employment for the stronger sex, we know, is at present dull enough; and there are undoubtedly many young men willing to work who can find nothing to do. But for the men, the war itself has, in some measure, relieved the pressure which it has produced. Between twenty and twenty-five thousand young fellows have already joined the Army and left the City—nearly all of whom were previously engaged in trade and manufactures; and the demand for soldiers bids fair to be such that, in the coming six months, twice or thrice the number of men will be able to obtain the most honorable service and an assured livelihood in the patriot Army. There is no better material for soldiers than these sinewy, keen-eyed, intelligent young chaps one sees behind so many desks and counters in New-York, and after a few months' drill and hard service, we believe they could face and fight the riflemen of Mississippi, or the howling chivalry of Carolina. A year or two of service in the West under the gallant and romantic FREMONT, as he sweeps down the Great Valley bearing the eagles of the Republic in triumph along either bank of the Father of Waters to the Gulf of Mexico, would make stalwart heroes of our pale-faced youths; while their warlike achievements they would recount with pride while life lasted. A year or two of service under the banner of the invincible MCCLELLAND, as he chastises into submission the dastardly traitors of Virginia, South Carolina and the Gulf States, would infuse into their veins a stronger, livelier and more heroic blood. Doctor JOHNSON said that every man in his old age felt ashamed of his life if he had not been a soldier in his youth; and expressed his grief that he himself had not, when a young man, served under the conquering flag of England. There is indeed a superabundance of brave men rushing forward at the call of their country; but our rural districts are already suffering for the want of the labor taken from the fields, and in some parts of the West the crops will be ungathered because so many have gone to the wars. But thousands of young men can easily be spared in this City from the pursuits we have mentioned; and when it is considered that thus in turn will be given employment to thousands of helpless women who cannot go off to the wars or to the West, it becomes almost a duty for them to hasten off. Already in one or two branches of business the initiative has been taken by the employment of women; but we believe it to be practicable on a widely-extended scale, and that it would result in great and permanent advantage to both sexes.

Let us hope that our hearts, head and purse are out of the state of solution into which the elements of society are now thrown, will be to direct the public mind to a more rational style of living. It is certainly difficult to conceive anything more irrational than our American style. New-York leads off, followed by our other cities, and the country not much behind—in the career of show and sham, waste and riot. We scarcely know what such a thing as social independence is. People try to conceal the essential poverty of their lives under gaud and glitter. All our habits and usages—our dress, *menage*, eating, dress—are pitched in the highest key of extravagance. What wonder that the huge hollow sham collapses at every commercial reverse, and comes tumbling about our heads?

There are certain obvious lessons of economy which the times cannot fail to teach in a very emphatic way. The recent legislation of Congress, increasing the revenue and apportioning a system of direct taxation, will impose burdens which, however willingly borne, will still be somewhat onerous. The experience of drinking our taxed coffee sweetened with our taxed sugar, will give many a painful sense of the necessity of thrift and frugality. The derangement (in many cases, however, only a rearrangement,) of undesired business, will be apt to give some suggestive lessons in economics. "Hard-times" is a terrible schoolmaster, and adversity has its bitter as well as its sweet uses. On the whole, retrenchment, thrift, are for some time likely to be the order of the day.

We do not value very highly this compulsory economy. Until people can be brought to see the essential vulgarity of the extravagance, pretence and glare which are so characteristic of the American mode of living, there is no saving grace for them. It may be, however, that in this regard, our history, so far, shows certain lines of tendency that are not without encouragement. For a long period our fathers were under the gospel according to "Poor Richard"—a needful dispensation, no doubt, teaching pinching thrift and frugality at a time when those virtues were the sole salvation. Then came, with the prodigious facilities for the accumulation and diffusion of wealth, a violent reaction, and all the old time virtues were hustled out of doors. Then began the reign of the parvenu, with all its vulgarity, display and extravagance. Let us hope we have seen the acme of this era and that a new dispensation will now begin. It is hardly necessary to say that it must avoid both extremes and be equally removed from prodigality and from flinching.

We have much to learn from the French in the *art de vivre*—the art of living, that greatest of the arts. But for a thorough reformation, it needs to begin very deep down. Like every other phase in human activity, it has its root in morals. There can be no realization of a rational theory of living until we learn to base our modes of living on an essential truth and honesty. This will make the moral *tone*—a healthful atmosphere, and infuse beauty, dignity and simplicity into life. A really sensible and independent conduct of domestic economy and the art of living is associated with mental and moral qualities—in a word, is a matter of character, and is the accompaniment only of an advanced order of civilization.

The End of Them.

We have taken occasion, more than once, to caution the public against the ridiculous tales of their own bravery, told by members of the ELLSWORTH Zouaves, especially those of them who reached Washington earliest on the day after the battle. Besides the internal evidence furnished by the stories themselves, we had pretty good reason to doubt whether they had actually monopolized all the valor of our Army at that time.

The following paragraph, from Col. HEINTZELMAN's report, puts at rest their claim to the public admiration:

"In the meantime I sent orders for the Zouaves to move forward to support RICKETT's Battery on its right. As soon as they came up, I led them forward against an Alabama regiment, partly concealed in a camp of small pines in an open field. *At the first fire they broke, and the greater portion of them fled to the rear,* keeping up a desultory firing over the heads of their comrades in front; at the same moment they were charged by a company of secession cavalry on their rear, who came by a road through two strips of woods on our extreme right. The fire of the Zouaves *killed four, and wounded one,* dispersing them. The discomfiture of this cavalry was completed by a fire from Capt. COLLUM's company of United States Cavalry, which killed and wounded several men. Col. FARNHAM, with some of his officers and men, behaved gallantly, *but the regiment of Zouaves, as a regiment, did not appear again on the field.* Many of the men joined other regiments, and did good service as skirmishers."

The "company of Secession cavalry" here mentioned, of which they killed *four* and wounded *one*, is doubtless the same which figured in their narratives as the "Regiment of Black Horse Guards" which they *cut all to pieces*, first emptying half their saddles by their fire, and then leaping upon the rest of the men and dispatching them with their knives.

In simple truth, the Fire Zouaves were just about the worst men in the Army, the most reckless in their behavior, the least amenable to discipline, the most discontented and complaining, the first to run from the field, and the loudest braggarts after they had left it. Their higher officers, and some of their men, were exceptions; but that this is true of the regiment as a whole, there can be no doubt.

The reason is, that it was made up of men without character, who had been distinguished for their rowdyism and disregard of law at home, and who were *therefore* expected to make good soldiers. We hope the example will not be lost.

COOL AND ORDERLY RETREAT OF A TELEGRAPHIC OPERATOR.—Mr. WILLIAM C. HALL, of the Army Telegraph Corps, was stationed at Centreville during the late great battle, and kept up constant communication with the War Department at Washington. He remained at his post after the fight commenced, and danger became imminent; and only left it when ordered to do so by Gen. SCOTT.

There was no telegraphic communication with Centreville at the time of the battle. The lines were not extended beyond Fairfax Court-house. We know this to be so, because we brought dispatches from the Head-quarters of the Army to Fairfax, to be transmitted to Gen. SCOTT on the night after the battle.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."—We learn from the Louisville, Ky., papers, that JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, the eloquent and devoted cham-

pion of the Union, has left that city to spend a brief season at Niagara Falls. We suggest that inasmuch as Mr. HOLT is so near to New-York City the Union men in the Metropolis of the country should testify in some appropriate way their appreciation of the brave and gallant man. Mr. HOLT is a Democrat. His first shining worth as a patriot became evident in the latter days of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, as his Secretary of War. Cannot all men, of all parties, in New-York, unite in inviting Mr. HOLT hither, and giving him such an ovation as he deserves?

The Brigadier Generalships.

Capt. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, of Fort Sumter fame, one of the prominent candidates of the New-York Delegation for a Brigadier Generalship, commenced his public career when about sixteen years of age, as one of the corps who, under the direction and authority of the Legislature, made the geological survey of this State, the results of which are now exhibited in our State Geological Hall at Albany. Young SEYMOUR was very efficient in this service, and made a fine individual collection, which, if we mistake not, he presented to the Albany Medical College, receiving therefor the thanks of the Trustees and Faculty of that Institution. Upon the completion of this work, and mainly through his own indomitable will and perseverance, he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1846. He soon after entered the Mexican campaign, and on the 19th of April, 1847, was brevetted First Lieutenant for his gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and on the 26th of August of the same year, he received the brevet of captain for like conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. After the close of the Mexican War he was for some years an instructor at West Point. He served through the last campaign against BILLY BOWLEGS in Florida, visited Europe in 1859 and 1860, and was among the few in the latter year who ascended to the top of Mont Blanc—his brilliant and thrilling description of which will be remembered by many of our readers. Capt. SEYMOUR, while in Mexico, also made the perilous ascent of Popocatapetl, a mountain whose summit is as rarely reached as that of Mont Blanc. On his return from Europe he repaired, we believe, directly to Fort Moultrie, where, and subsequently at Fort Sumter, his long-suffering and heroism in common with Major ANDERSON'S entire command, are as "household words" throughout the country. On his release from Sumter, Capt. SEYMOUR'S health was considerably impaired, but we believe it has much improved since he has taken the field. It seems that he did not accompany our army in its recent movement, but remained with the reserve in Washington.

Capt. SEYMOUR is about 38 years of age, and married some years since a daughter of Prof. WEIR, of West Point. His wife accompanied him throughout the Florida campaign, and was with him at Fort Moultrie until its final evacuation.

In addition to the acknowledged military attainments and services of Capt. SEYMOUR, he is a polished scholar, and a genial, whole-souled, gentlemanly soldier; and we know that there is a general desire that such men, particularly Messrs. SEYMOUR and DOUBLEDAY, shall be placed in the positions for which they are so unquestionably competent, and for which they have been so deservedly nominated by the New-York Congressional Delegation.

Just and Patriotic.

HENRY KING, a wealthy resident of Allentown, Penn., died a few weeks since, leaving an estate valued at $300,000. He died childless. He was a brother of T. BUTLER KING, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, now in Europe. Mr. KING had made a will, leaving half of his property to his wife and the other half to his brother, but a few weeks before his death, exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and the remainder to charitable purposes.

Intelligent English Opinion.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *British Quarterly Review* for July makes Mr. MOTLEY'S letter to the London *Times*, a text for an article on the "Civil War in America." The article is rather dull in style, but astonishingly amusing in its facts. Every one, it may be claimed, has a right to his opinions, even if he arrives at them by perversely standing his theme on its head, or by examining it wrong side out. So passing by the logic of the article, sparing a smile only to the assertion that the English Government have treated the American question with "a most delicate and dexterous discretion," we are startled by the following grave sentence:

"Fort Pickens, which commands the Gulf of Mexico, is also in possession of the Southern Confederation, which possesses Fort Monroe, in Virginia; Forts McHenry and Washington, in Maryland; a large fortress on Delaware, and the Arsenal in New-Albany and Kentucky."!!!!

What now if it should prove that the author's opinions exhibit the same "delicate and dexterous discretion" as his facts? O. B. B.

Depredations of the Mail.

AN ALLEGED ROBBER ARRESTED.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 10.

For several months, the attention of S. B. ROW, special agent of the Post-office Department, has been directed to losses of money-letters from points in New-York to various places in New-Jersey. These letters all had to pass through the Philadelphia Post-office. Consequently, suspicion naturally fell upon the employes of that office.

For some time Mr. ROW has been putting decoy letters in the mail, with the consent of Mr. WALBORN and Mr. BOOTH. But until yesterday morning there has been no clue obtained to the knavery. On Thursday afternoon, Mr. ROW, with the assistance of Mr. IRELAND, one of the clerks, prepared a decoy which has done its work successfully. They directed a letter to an imaginary Mr. ISAAC GREEN, Atlantic County, N. J., containing two one dollar bills, which they had taken due note of. The letter expressed the hope that the money would meet the lady's present necessities, and was then got up in a way that would make it appear, even to an experienced clerk, to have come from New-York.

The letter was stamped with a New York stamp, the date regularly inserted with type. It was then placed—as all regularly registered money letters from New-York are—in a large envelope, on which was written "Atlantic City," and in one corner, "Post-office business." Mr. IRELAND, when he saw no one was looking toward him, thrust this document, which also inclosed the bill that accompanies registered letters, into the middle of a pile of a hundred or so of letters from New-York, which were destined for East Jersey.

He watched for some time to see if any one except Mr. REED, who distributes the mail for Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, approached. When he was looking, he thinks he saw Mr. REED take up that portion of the letters in which the one he had written was placed. He also saw him drop several letters from the pile. This last fact, however, is not very important, as the clerks have to drop thus letters which do not belong to their departments. The amateur detectives left the office at an early hour. Mr. REED'S hours are from 3 P. M. till 7 A. M.

Early yesterday morning Mr. IRELAND took up the letters which had been prepared at Atlantic City, and found that the one he had got up was missing. He went out of the office, and awaited Mr. ROW in the alley, and communicated the fact to him. It was then agreed that they should call on Mr. REED and examine him. On entering the apartment where the latter was, Mr. ROW told him that as many letters sent through his hands were missing, it was their painful duty to examine him. He readily assented, and on examination the two dollars were found in his watch pocket.

REED was arrested and arraigned before United States Commissioner HAZLETT.

REED'S counsel raised some objections, on the score of the absence of the envelopes; but the case was so clear that the District-Attorney made no effort to protract the hearing; and the Commissioner decided that REED should be held in $2,500 to answer for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.—The United States District Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, has returned from Washington, having secured the passage of a bill, adding materially to the efficiency of his office. The Secretary of the Interior has given him the means of carrying on, effectually, the pending prosecutions against the Slave-trade, and the power of the Government will be brought to bear in aid of the energetic efforts of the District Attorney.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

RESUME OF RECENT EVENTS IN THE STATE.

THE BATTLE NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

From the Missouri Democrat, Aug. 8.

A gentleman who arrived last night on the Pacific Railroad gives us the following late and important particulars of the movements of Gen. LYON near Springfield:

On Thursday, the 1st day of August, Gen. LYON, being satisfied the rebels were advancing on Springfield in three columns, determined to march his command and meet their centre and strongest column, drive it back, and then turn on the most northern column and put it to route. Accordingly on that day he ordered his command, then lying at Pond Spring, to march in a southeasterly direction to the road leading from Springfield to Cassville, and in addition ordered Col. DEITZLER, with the First Regiment Kansas Volunteers, to follow. On the evening of Thursday, Gen. LYON'S command encamped at Turiel's Creek, twelve miles northwest of Springfield. On Friday the command moved forward on the road to Cassville, and after marching some four miles the advance came in contact with the picket guard of the rebel forces. A number of their men, not dreaming of danger, had taken quarters in a log hut close to the road side. Capt. TOTTEN, with one of his large guns, shattered one corner of the building, greatly alarming the inmates, who fled in great dismay. The army then marched to Dug Spring, and encamped for the night, Gen. LYON being satisfied that the enemy had possession of the water at Curran.

The camp was formed, parties of cavalry sent out to observe and ascertain if the rebels were approaching. A squad of cavalry of 20 men observed a regiment of rebel infantry approaching, and the Lieutenant gave orders to charge. The 20 put to flight the whole regiment, killing 30 of their number, and wounding eight. Our informant says the regiment numbered from 800 to 1,000 men, but the wounded men of the enemy, with whom our informant conversed, stated the body of infantry charged by our cavalry numbered 250. The charge was a gallant affair, but was not intended by Gen. LYON. The United States troops lost in the charge four killed and six wounded. It is quite likely, had our cavalry retired, the enemy's infantry would have charged the main body of our troops, under the immediate command of Gen. LYON. The rebels were poorly posted. They had no idea our Army was so close at hand.

A large body of the rebel cavalry took an elevated position on the point of a ridge for the purpose of observing our position, strength, etc. Capt. TOTTEN routed the whole force with a few shell. The force of rebel cavalry had a prisoner, and when the shell was thrown in their midst, they knocked him off his horse and fled. The prisoner lay until morning, when he was picked up by our troops. He says there were at least thirty wounded by the explosion of the shells.

Our informant called at the house where the rebels left their wounded, and conversed with Mr. PERRY, of Jasper County, who was wounded in the charge by our cavalry. The wounded appeared unwilling to impart information, and were doubtless uneasy at the approach of our troops. They were kindly treated by our forces. Dr. CORNYN went in and examined and dressed their wounds, their own surgeon having absented himself.

On Saturday morning the Army moved forward with great caution. On approaching Curran the rebels were seen in force on the hillside, immediately southwest of that place Their advance was three thousand strong, under the command of Gen. RAINS. Gen. LYON immediately formed his Army for battle, and gave the order for them to advance. Our informant was present when the orders to form were given, and says they were such as would have insured success. As our two columns were approaching the timber to flank the enemy, Capt. DUBOIS opened a spirited fire from his battery of artillery upon the position of the enemy. His fire caused them to retire in haste. It is not known that any of the enemy were killed on Saturday. Our side did not lose a man. We took several prisoners on that day.

The Army encamped for the night at Curran. On Sunday morning Gen. LYON determined to retrace his steps and return to Springfield, fearing, as most of the rebels are mounted, they might flank him and take Springfield.

The rebel forces foot up as follows: RAINS, PRICE and PARSONS have 20,000 troops, and MCCULLOCH has 4,000 well armed and effective men.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RIVER.

The Government steamers were moving about in a very lively manner yesterday, carrying troops, &c., an evidence that the interests of the country are not being neglected in this department. It is impossible for us to state the precise part that each steamer performs.

The *War Eagle* yesterday carried 500 men from across the river to the Arsenal, where they are to be uniformed and armed. They are a portion o Col. PUGH'S Regiment, recently in the neighborhood of Decatur, Ill.

The same boat carried from the Arsenal to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad dépôt Capt. VOERSTER'S company of Sappers and Miners. Their duty there was to transfer the heavy ordnance lately arrived from shore to the steamer *City of Louisiana*. The latter probably started for below last evening, or will do so this morning.

The *Jeannie Deans* went to the upper end of the city to take on board one regiment and transport it to the Arsenal. After that object being accomplished she was to start for Keokuk for a regiment bound to Cape Giradeau or Bird's Point.

The *D. A. January* and others of the fleet have left the wharf.

The *Warsaw* is still at Bird's Point, and being used as an hospital for sick troops, of which there is a very small number.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS.

Heavy wagons were constantly employed from morning till night during yesterday, in conveying to the Arsenal the guns, munitions, ammunition, &c., that arrived from the East Tuesday evening. Some sixty tons of balls, powder, caps, &c., two hundred and fifty boxes of Springfield (Mass.) Minié Muskets, Austrian (needle) Rifles, and breech loading Carbines, were transported to and stored in the Arsenal. Also, some thirty gun carriages and as many caissons, together with the requisite forges, tools, wagons, &c., for five heavy batteries of artillery. Besides these there were five barbette carriages for ten-inch Columbiads.

The heavy cannon remained yesterday at the dépôt, with the exception of one thirty-six pounder, which was brought over on the ferry-boat and taken by a heavy pair of timber wheels to the arsenal.

Company C, Capt. NIEDERWIESER, of Col. MCNEILL'S Regiment, continued on guard at the dépôt till yesterday morning, and was then relieved by Company A, Capt. SMITH'S Zouaves, of the same regiment.

The cannon are principally thirteen feet long, and of ten inches bore. They will be placed on board the steamer *City of Louisiana*, which lies at the Illinois shore for the purpose.

GEN. FREMONT'S BODY-GUARD.

We learn a company of cavalry is now forming in this City, intended to act as the body-guard of Gen. FREMONT, and to be composed of young gentlemen of education and respectability. The company is to be placed under the command of Capt. CHARLES ZAGONYI, who lately arrived in this City on the staff of Gen. FREMONT. He is exercising the greatest care in the selection of his men. We understand that it is the intention to make this the crack company of the West, and that the uniforms, horses and equipments of the troop will be equal to anything in the United States.

THE MISSOURI TREASON.

LETTER FROM GEN. B. M. FROST TO GOV. JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 15, 1861.

His Excellency C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri:

SIR: You have doubtless observed by this morning's dispatches, that the President, by calling seventy-five thousand of the militia of the different States into the service of his Government, proposes to inaugurate civil war on a comprehensive plan.

Under the circumstances, I have thought it not inappropriate that I should offer some suggestions to your Excellency, in my capacity of commanding officer of the first military district.

Presuming that Mr. LINCOLN will be advised by good military talent, he will doubtless regard this place as next in importance, in a strategic point of view, to Charleston and Pensacola. He will therefore retain at the Arsenal all of the troops now there, and augment it as soon as possible. The commanding officer of that place, as you are perhaps aware, has strengthened his position by the erection of numerous batteries and earthworks. You are not, however, aware that he has recently put in position guns of large calibre, to command the approaches to the city by the river, as well as heavy ten-inch mortars, with which he could at any moment bombard our town.

If, therefore, he is permitted to go on strengthening his position, whilst the Government increases his force, it will be but a short time before he will have this town and the commerce of the Mississippi at his mercy. You will readily see how this complete possession and control of our commercial metropolis might, and in all probability would, affect any future action that the State might otherwise feel disposed to take.

I fully appreciate the very delicate position occupied by Your Excellency, and do not expect you to take any action, or do anything not legal and proper to be done under the circumstances, but, nevertheless, would respectfully suggest the following as both legal and proper, viz.:

1. To call the Legislature together at once, for the purpose of placing the State in a condition to enable you to suppress insurrection or repel invasion.

2. To send an agent to the Governor of Louisiana, (or further, if necessary,) to ascertain if mortars and seige guns could be obtained from Baton Rouge, or other points.

3. To send an agent to Liberty, to see what is there, and to put the people of that vicinity on their guard, to prevent its being garrisoned, as several United States troops will be at Fort Leavenworth, from Kearney, in ten or fifteen days from this time.

4. Publish a proclamation to the people of the State, warning them that the President has acted illegally in calling out troops, thus arrogating to himself the war-making power; that he has illegally ordered the secret issue of the public arms (to the number of 5,000) to societies in the State, who have declared their intention to resist the constituted authorities, whenever those authorities may adopt a course distasteful to them; and that they are, therefore, by no means bound to give him aid or comfort in his attempts to subjugate, by force of arms, a people who are still free, but, on the contrary, that they should prepare themselves to maintain all their rights as citizens of Missouri.

5. Authorize, or order the commanding officer of the present military district to form a military camp of instruction at or near the City of St. Louis, to muster military companies into the service of the State, to erect batteries, and do all things necessary and proper to be done to maintain the peace, dignity, and sovereignty of the State.

6. Order Col. BOWEN'S whole command to proceed at once to the said camp and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Doubtless, many things which ought to be done, will occur to your Excellency which have not to me, and your Excellency may deem what I have suggested as improper or unnecessary. If so, I can only say, that I have been actuated solely by a sense of official duty in saying what I have, and will most cheerfully acquiesce in whatever course your Excellency may lay down for my government.

I would not have presumed to have advised your Excellency, but for the fact that you were kind enough to express a desire to consult with me upon these subjects on your recent visit to this city.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. M. FROST,
Brig.-Gen. Com. First Mil. Dist. of Mo.

P. S. I highly approve of the suggestions of Gen. FROST, and await your commands.
J. A. BROWNLEE.

PAY OF THE MISSOURI TROOPS.

LETTER FROM COL. BLAIR TO THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL—ANSWER OF GEN. LARNED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 27, 1861.

Gen. Larned, Paymaster-General:

SIR: Permit me, respectfully, to inquire of you the time at which the United States volunteers raised in Missouri, and now in active service there, last received their pay? whether there is any established regulation for the payment of volunteers? if so, at what periods—quarterly, monthly, or otherwise? and whether such established regulation has been observed in connection with the troops in Missouri?

I wish to direct your attention to an important fact connected with the United States volunteers in Missouri. Unlike the volunteer soldiers of any other State, there has been no provision made by the State Government, or by any county or township in the State, either for their organization, clothing or maintenance, or for the support of their families during their absence. For the latter, positively nothing has been done, except from such means as could be poorly spared within the county of St. Louis. The men entered the service of their country under such adverse circumstances as surrounded the Union soldiers of no other State. While others in the field have been not only carefully, but, to a comparative degree, bountifully provided by their respective States, and their families cared for by State and local appropriations, the volunteers of Missouri have been, and are, entirely dependent for the support of themselves and families on the pay of the Government they are defending, and which, I may be allowed to say, with a feeling of pride, they have defended with brilliant success.

The monthly allowance is small, but to each man's family it is subsistence—life itself; hence the necessity for its regular payment. To withhold it beyond a reasonable time is surely to involve those families not otherwise provided for, in the terrible distress now prevailing, consequent upon the total prostration of business. Men with a full knowledge of misery and suffering at home, produced from this cause, would be very likely to become reckless and morose; and so, by easy gradation, thoroughly demoralized. I know well the condition of the people for whom I demand this simple act of justice. I cannot be mistaken. The letters which I receive almost by every mail, referring directly or incidentally to the condition of families of volunteers, keep my attention painfully alive to the fact, and I earnestly desire to impress upon you, Sir, the vital necessity of paying the volunteers in Missouri *at once*, and of keeping them paid regularly, in accordance with the rules governing the Department in such matters.

You will confer a favor on me by giving your early personal attention to this business, as in view of the circumstances demanding immediate action, I ask it of the Department, and request an answer, that I may transmit the same to Missouri. Very respectfully,
FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 31, 1861.

Hon. F. P. Blair, House of Representatives:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th inst., I have to inform you that full preparations have been made for the payment of the volunteers under Gen. LYON and those about to be discharged at St. Louis. Ample funds, for the present, have been remitted—two paymasters ordered to Gen. LYON'S command, and others sent to aid in the payment at St. Louis.

The troops will be mustered again at the end of August, and at the end of every two months thereafter, and as soon after muster as practicable they will be paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. LARNED, Paymaster-General.

THE FEELING IN CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

For weeks past, matters have been most intensely dull with us. The secession feeling had become exhausted by its own violence. The news from the Confederate Army was always the same—one retreat followed another, until Secessia began to think the North was coming down to occupy the ground, while the Confederates sought camping-room beside the Gulf of Mexico. Complaints were loudly made of the great promises and small performances of the rebel leaders. News of the steady determination of the Government to crush rebellion, and its firm progress to that end, continually circulated throughout the land, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to suppress it. The stagnation of business and the ever-haunting fear of insurrection added their weight to the revulsion of feeling which was setting in against secession, and the leaders who have brought so much misery upon us. Union men were growing hopeful; the morning of deliverance seemed nigh. Enlistment of soldiers was almost impossible; few, if any, went willingly; and it seemed that a single strong blow from the hand of the Government would crush rebellion forever.

That blow was expected to fall at Manassas; for being aware that an attack on that point was intended, it was fully believed that the fate of the Union would there be decided; even the wildest Secessionists scarcely dared hope for success; while Unionists looked toward Manassas as the portal of deliverance from the reign of terror.

Judge of the reaction, then, when the news of the triumph of the rebels was blazoned through the South, with peals of cannon, ringing of bells, shouts, cries, and the wildest indications of frantic exultation.

No doubt you of the North mourned over the defeat of the Government; but how would your grief compare with that felt by the Southern Unionists, whose hearts had long been sick with hope deferred, looking for the return of safety and peace, and who now find their implicit faith in the power of right wavering? Even could that faith be reassured, they see before them months of doubt and peril to themselves, while the power to which they trusted for protection is recovering from the shock it has received.

Many who were engaged at the battle of Bull Run have been in Charleston since—some wounded, others as escorts of the dead officers who were brought back with pomp to rest in the soil they loved, yet desecrated. From the survivors of that fatal engagement, I learn *that every arrangement made by the National Commanders was immediately made known to the rebels.* Their spies occupy high places in the social, political, and even military circles of Washington and other important points. They abound in Baltimore, New-York, and Philadelphia. They pursue their work boldly, knowing, under the loose system of the Government, that the chances of detection are few; and even if exposed, they have no fear of danger, since the rule seems to be to treat traitors with more mercy than is shown to loyalists who err.

It is boasted here that the authorities at Washington are divided in their councils. The Confederate officers respect Gen. SCOTT'S abilities; but laughingly compare him to a lion beset and blinded by knats. Alone, they say, he might conquer them; but *assisted* as he is, they are safe.

Such news comes to us from Manassas—of its truth you can judge—but here it is believed.

The difficulties in procuring recruits are partially removed, and enlistment is now going forward rapidly. Excited by the new hope of success, some enter the Army willingly, while the urgent necessity of additional troops causes the authorities to permit a degree of compulsion not hitherto allowed. The Confederates are anxious to gather up sufficient force to follow up their success, by a series of rapid and overwhelming blows, while yet their coast is left unassailed by the Government; for they foresee the greater peril which threatens them when the approach of cool weather leaves their own soil open to the avenging armies of the North. Now, or never! is the watchword with the majority; while others, more cautious, urge the maintenance of the defensive merely, waiting for assistance from France or England.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Aug. 7.

The success of our new State Government is beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. Every day more and more demonstrates the wisdom that governed the councils of its reorganization. The news comes in constantly that people, by communities and by counties, wherever our victorious arms have spread, are gladly rallying to its support and defence. Company after company, both for State and United States service, are being mustered in, and *ere the Summer is gone, we shall see some ten thousand of the true and patriotic sons of Western Virginia in the field, under the glorious flag of our country.*

More than this, the pecuniary success of the new Government is gratifying beyond all calculation. The Sheriffs of the various counties are, one after the other, depositing their taxes to its credit, and its supplies have been and are now much in advance of its wants. The National Government has just paid over to our Commissioners upwards of $41,000, due the State by the distribution of 1841, as our share from the sales of public lands. This all comes to us in gold and silver funds, and will be worth to the new Government some forty-four or five thousand dollars in current funds.

Besides this, we learned yesterday that Messrs. LAMB and PAXTON and Capt. CROTHERS, our Commissioners now East, have obtained an order from the Government for five thousand of the best rifles in the service—together with equipments, clothing, tents, etc., for ten regiments of troops—and that a portion of the arms and equipments are now *en route* to us. They will all arrive shortly.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

Late Commercial Intelligence from East India and China, per the Europa.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, June 2.

Grey Shirting advancing. Tea active but unchanged. Silks dull and declining. Settlements in fortnight 600 bales. Total export 83,000 bales. Exchange on London 6s. 5d. per tael; on India 310r. Freights higher.

FOOCHOW, Saturday, June 1.

Tea active. The quality of the new Teas are inferior to the last crop.

CANTON, Wednesday, June 12.

Shirtings active but declining. Tea active but declining; total export, 83,325,000 lbs. Exchange, 4s. 7¾d.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, June 22.

Shirtings firm and prices advancing; finest dull. Raw Silk dull and declining. Indigo prospects better.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, June 29.

Shirtings active and advancing. Raw Silk quiet, Indigo improving. Sugar and Linseed quiet. Exchange on London 2s. ⅝d. Government Securities: Fours, 20; Fives 5 discount. Freights 10s. higher.

Ocean Steamers.

THE ARABIA OUTWARD BOUND.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 10.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston at noon on Wednesday, passed Cape Race at noon to-day, thus making the distance in very quick time.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OUTWARD BOUND.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock this morning. She takes out 84 passengers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING CONCERT AT CENTRAL PARK.—The Commissioners of the Central Park, ignoring the turmoil and discord of "grim-visaged war," have revived the pleasant concerts which, in the "weak piping times of peace," a year ago, so captivated the popular heart. The first experiment was made yesterday, and received such an overwhelming indorsement from the popular voice as may well encourage a repetition. Never did the Park have so gay an appearance; the grand promenade was crowded with the votaries of Apollo, who listened delightfully to DODWORTH'S fine band. To protect the people from the fierce rays of the sun an awning had been erected, wherein the multitude could sit and listen at their ease. At no time, either, were there such a number of carriages present, from the sulky of the fast man to the more aristocratic landau carrying Jeemes with folded arms upon the box. "Music," saith the divine WILLIAM, "hath charms," and really judging from the immense throng at Central Park yesterday he must be pretty nearly right, and there is no doubt that these concerts will prove as successful this year as they were last.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, held an inquest upon the body of a man who was killed by a blast in Fifty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. The deceased, whose name was not ascertained, had been employed with other laborers, for two days past, in digging a sewer at the place in question. A blast was prepared yesterday morning, and the match was applied to the fuse, but the charge did not explode. The deceased, after waiting a while, went up to the blast to examine it, and while thus engaged the charge exploded. He, of course, was torn into pieces by the loosened rocks. The remains will be kept at Bellevue Hospital until the friends of the deceased apply for them.

TRACKS OF THIEVES.—Yesterday morning, when the dry goods store of Mr. W. S. CORWIN, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, was opened, evidences of a burglarious visit were apparent. Several hundred dollars worth of goods had been packed up for removal, and the shelves had been thoroughly ransacked. As far as is known, however, nothing was carried away, and the supposition is that the rogues became frightened, and fled before they were quite ready. They left a "jimmy" behind them.

FIRES.—On Friday night, the store of PETER MCGRATH, in Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, took fire and was slightly injured. MCGRATH was intoxicated, and while searching for a piece of money which he had dropped upon a bed, set fire to the premises.... Another fire occurred the same night, at the dry goods store of Mr. PETER D. BROWN, No. 299 Eighth-avenue, in consequence of coals from the furnace having fallen upon the floor. Damage to the extent of $300 was done; covered by insurance of $4,000 in the American Insurance Company.

BODY RECOVERED.—A German soldier, named SOABRA, belonging to the Lincoln Cavalry, stationed at Elm Park, was drowned last week, while bathing at the foot of Eighty-second-street, E. R. His remains floated ashore yesterday, and an inquest was held upon them by Coroner GAMBLE.

ROBBERY.—The house of Gen. MCDOWELL, No. 58 Ninth-street, was entered a few nights since, through the sky-light in the roof, and a quantity of silver stolen. Gen. MCDOWELL was with the Army and his family in the country.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BALTIMORE TRAITORS AT FORT LAFAYETTE—WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—Another—the fourth—attempt has been made to release the State prisoners now confined at Fort Lafayette. The last writ was issued from the County Court on the 6th inst., and reads as follows:

The People of the State of New-York to Col. Martin Burke, Commandant at Fort Lafayette, and to all subordinate officers under his command, greeting:

We command you that you have the body of Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis and D. D. Hinks, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name they shall be called or charged, before JAMES GARRISON, County Judge of Kings County, at his Chambers at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of August, 1861, at 11 o'clock, to do and receive what shall then be considered concerning them, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness WILLIAM H. SCRUGHAM, Justice of Supreme Court, the 6th day of August, 1861.

C. W. THOMAS, Clerk.

A. W. WOOD, Attorney.

Yesterday morning the writ was returned into Court, with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., August 9, 1861.

I deeply regret that, pending the existing political troubles, I cannot comply with the requisition of the honorable Judge. By authority of Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT. MARTIN BURKE,
Lieut.-Col. U. S. Army, Commanding.

Mr. WOOD, counsel for prisoners, proceeded to show that the return of Col. BURKE was an improper one, because it did not comply with the statute, which demands that the authority by which the prisoners are held should be given, and that they should be produced in Court unless some good reason for not producing them was shown. Assistant United States District-Attorney WOODFORD, contended that the first duty of an officer was to obey his superior, and in this instance Col. BURKE had obeyed the order of Gen. SCOTT. The Court, (Judge GARRISON,) said that the return was not in the form provided by the statute, and thought that it could be made so without a violation of the directions of Gen. SCOTT. By consent, at this stage of the proceedings, the further consideration of the case was postponed until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. The Company was organized under the auspices of A. A. Low and thirty-seven others, and is the first institution of the kind established in Brooklyn. It has just completed the first year of its existence, and has already at least a thousand policy-holders.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.—Those citizens who desire publicly to express their appreciation of the fidelity and heroism of the late policeman, MARTIN, have been invited to meet at the Second Precinct Station-house on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German by the name of HENRY PLOTTERELL, residing at No. 120 Clinton-street, died suddenly of disease of the heart Friday evening.

BOY KICKED BY A HORSE.—A son of STEPHEN BUSH, Twenty-third-street, was kicked by a horse in his forehead, Friday, and is not expected to recover.

Jersey City.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FORGER AND COUNTERFEITER.—JERRY COWDEN, alias JOHN COLBURN, alias A. P. MILLER, a notorious forger and counterfeiter, was arrested late last (Friday) night, near the Hoboken Ferry, by Sergeant D. JACOBS and Officer MURPHY, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, and detective-officer CHARLES NOYES, of St. Louis. The charge against him is forgery on the banks of Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Detroit, to the extent of between $20,000 and $30,000. He is also charged with having, under the guise of a drover, passed a large amount of the Brighton counterfeits upon Western Bankers. Immediately upon the arrest of COWDEN, the officers hurried him to Jersey City, and guarded their prisoner during the night at a private house, and in the morning took an early train for St. Louis, *vid* Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Several Western and Southern officers have been after COWDEN for some months past, but with one exception he has managed to elude them, by means of paid spies. The prisoner states that a few weeks since, while residing in Brooklyn, he was apprehended by two "copps,"—one from Philadelphia, and the other belonging in New-York. They took from him $26,000 in counterfeits, and he gave them $1,000 in good money, for which he was allowed his liberty.

The officers were to have made the arrest on Thursday night in Greenwich-street, near Barclay, knowing that COWDEN had an appointment in that locality. The prisoner stated that he learned that they were in wait for him through a Police officer he had employed to "pipe" for him. He also stated that if he had remained at liberty until Wednesday next he would have made $700 out of a job on hand.

COWDEN is about 48 years of age, of genteel appearance, and would readily pass for a substantial business man. He is said to have followed the profession for the past twenty-five years, and although known as a notorious counterfeiter and forger, has so far escaped punishment. He is supposed to have a large number of bank-note plates on hand, and it is said he issued the $10 counterfeit bills on the Rondout Bank, which so closely resembled the genuine that they were received at the banks.

Inveterate Costiveness and Diarrhœa are now common. They both are cured by HRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, which are a safe and speedy remedy, because they evacuate the impurity of the blood and especially the particular secretions which produce diarrhœa, and thus mitigate the heat of the liver by producing coolness where fever prevailed. And is not a large majority of all inflammations and fevers caused by corrupted blood not being evacuated and which regurgitates, so to speak, over the whole body and thus corrupts the sound blood that should nourish all the members? And remember also that these Pills have been prepared in one family for over a century, who have acquired great skill in their preparation, whose value is beyond estimate; for where a patient is so weak that he could never rally from any other purgative, yet he rises with renewed strength from

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at
NO. 294 CANAL-ST.,
AND NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

Now ready for gratuitous distribution at the above offices, a pamphlet entitled
THE GUIDE TO PREVENT PREMATURE DEATH.
Shall such men as Douglas and Cavour die in their prime?

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

To Cash or First-class Time Buyers of LUMBER.—For a few days we shall offer even more than our usual inducements to buyers, as we are forced to remove a large stock of Lumber owing to the termination of our lease. SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Friday evening, MARY A. BROADHEAD, wife of James T. Adams, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 167 Henry-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 10, Mr. JOSEPH H. MCLAUGHLIN, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, KATE ANASTASIA, third daughter of James and Catherine Sullivan, aged 17 years, 3 months and 26 days.

The funeral will leave the residence of her parents, No. 17 Willoughby-st., to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to St. Paul's Church, corner of Court and Congress-sts., where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CLOSSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 9, NEHEMIAH H. CLOSSON, aged 53 years and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 220 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

☞ Vermont papers and Boston *Journal* please copy.

MOORE.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 10, ELBERT, son of Mumford and Elizabeth Williams Moore, aged 2 months and 18 days.

The funeral service will take place to-day (Sunday) at 2½ o'clock.

WARD.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Aug. 9, MORTIMER, youngest son of Mortimer and Mary I. Ward.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st., this afternoon, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

VERMILYA.—At Kingsbridge, on Friday, Aug. 9, JANE VERMILYA, youngest daughter of Isaac and Deborah Vermilya.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Kingsbridge, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 429.—AUG. 10, 1861.
64, 13, 16, 68, 43, 23, 33, 58, 41, 54, 25, 5.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 430.—AUG. 10, 1861.
50, 71, 22, 13, 73, 66, 56, 33, 21, 44, 39, 36, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR AUGUST NOW READY.
CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST NUMBER.
I.—Important Instructions to Railway Travel

By the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, July 26.

As the probable result of the present year's harvest in the United Kingdom cannot fail to have some influence upon the value of money, and upon the extent of our commercial operations both at home and abroad, a few comments, based upon practical sources of information, bearing upon the crops generally, cannot fail to be of interest at this period. We learn from our correspondents that wheat-cutting has been commenced in Essex, Kent and Devonshire, and that the crop exhibits what may be termed an irregular growth. Nevertheless, the yield, taken as a whole, will, it is thought, come up to the average of most previous years. Upon some of the heavy lands there is less corn to the acre than in 1860, but upon the light soils the produce is fully above that period. Of course some of the growers are disappointed as a consequence; but that portion of the crop which, it is said, come up to quite five quarters to the acre on some of the highly cultivated lands in Cheshire, Colchester and Barking Creek, the yield is thought, exceed *six* quarters, exclusive of the "tail" wheats. Throughout Yorkshire the yield is represented even by the farmers themselves as a fair one; but that portion of the crop which they admit that "there is nothing to complain of." In Cambridgeshire and Suffolk it is said to be quite one-third more wheat than last season; and in Norfolk, especially upon the most sandy soils, the yield is likely to prove very large. The appearance of the crop in Surrey and Berkshire, as well as in most other parts of England, is said to be satisfactory, although it does not promise so heavy a yield as in 1858. For the most part the plants are strong in the straw, and a very small portion of the crop has been laid down by high winds or heavy rains. So far, therefore, there are fair prospects before us; but we also require fine dry weather to bring the produce to maturity, and everything short of that would, of course, place the crop in a great peril. Hence the anxiety, rather, especially as so much damage was sustained last year from the long continuance of unusually wet weather. As regards barley, the crops, we learn, are everywhere looking remarkably fine, indeed, judging from our reports, the previous corresponding period was ever witnessed a finer or more healthy crop. In some of the best barley counties, the yield, it is said, will exceed the—perhaps six—quarters to the acre, and the crop is fully a fortnight earlier than in the ordinary run of years. The same remarks may be applied to oats, which upon many of the most inferior soils appear to promise one of the largest growths on record. Considering, however, that the quantities annually grown in this country are very limited compared with the consumption, even an increased production can have very little influence upon the value of our importations from abroad. With some exceptions, both beans and peas, notwithstanding that they have grown rapidly, will turn out heavy crops even in moderately farmed districts.

Considerable rumors have of late been circulated in regard to the potato crop. Doubtless, as is the case in all seasons, diseased potatoes may be met with; but from all we can gather on the subject, it is not evident that the disease is spreading, or that the growth generally is likely to be a failure. At present the appearances promises, it is said, to be the largest on record as to quantity. Notwithstanding the unfavorable statements which gained publicity last season—and at the most unfavorable for potato-growing—the produce was a large one, and our markets were well supplied with potatoes up to the first week in June, whilst most new samples in good condition are to be seen. Clearly, however, a continuance of the prevailing changeable weather may do much damage to the growth, whatever care there may be in the cultivation.

Our advices from Ireland are of a mixed character. Some correspondents state that there will be a large—others only a limited—growth of wheat; but they nearly agree in stating that the yield of oats and potatoes will turn out considerably in excess of 1860, and even equal to 1859. The great falling off in the population, however, compared with 1842, leads to the inference that England cannot depend upon such a supply of food from the sister island as in former years. This is to be regretted, because the circulation of the country is kept at too low a point, and because the agricultural classes must of necessity suffer from the want of the necessary amount of capital to make the soil really profitable. If we can spare over eight millions sterling for America alone, in payment for breadstuffs, surely we could readily send some portion of that enormous amount of capital to Ireland, to increase the aggregate riches of the United Kingdom. Even the introduction of the Scotch system of farming into Ireland, though successful in many instances, has not resulted in what may be termed a large increase in the soil's produce. In Scotland the wheats are said to be unusually forward, yet they promise a full average yield. Barley and other descriptions of produce look remarkably well.

Our future dependence upon the foreign growers is not likely to be so extensive during the next, as in the past twelve months; but we must bear in mind that the supplies of grain in stack in this country are not only very limited as to quantity, but very deficient in quality. As we shall have scarcely any old English wheat to fall back upon after harvest, it is clear that we shall be compelled to consume a large portion of the new crop at an earlier period than usual. In the event of the samples turning out well, the demand will be active, and foreign qualities will command much less attention than hitherto. Of course, very little of the new crop will be on sale until about the first week in September; but the favorable appearance of the new growing crop, and the middling condition in which much of the Baltic wheat is now coming to hand, have induced most of the importers of foreign to sell on spec, in order to save landing expenses, at reduced prices. Even now, however, after allowing for the large supplies of produce in warehouse, we shall require heavy importations to make good our deficiencies. From various parts of the Continent we learn that the wheat crop is looking tolerably well, especially in the south of France, but that the yield is not expected to be a large one. If the latter should turn out smaller than is anticipated, France will have nothing to spare for us, beyond what she may export from the north of Europe and America on speculation.

"Essays and Reviews"—Proceedings against Dr. R. Williams.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The first formal proceedings in the suit promoted against Dr. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, by the Bishop of Salisbury, were taken in the Court of Arches yesterday. The suit is instituted against the reverend gentleman as the writer of the article in the *Essays and Reviews*, entitled "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," and it is alleged in the citation with which he has been served, and the articles which will be filed, that he has thrown contempt upon the prophetical books of the Old Testament, and otherwise depraved the Scriptures. Mr. TOLLER exhibited a proxy, under the hand and seal of the Bishop of Salisbury, constituting him his proctor in the case; and Mr. DUBOIS was duly constituted proxy for Dr. WILLIAMS. It was announced that the articles had been laid before counsel, and that a day would in due course be appointed for their hearing. It is generally understood that the defence of Dr. WILLIAMS will be, that in the article complained of he has merely set forth in detail the leading views of Baron BUNSEN, as expressed in his leading theological writings, especially in his *Egypt's Place in Universal History*, and his *Gott in der Geschichte*; and that in his own commentaries upon these he has not laid himself open to any charge which will subject him to ecclesiastical punishment.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
New Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Hansa	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a beautiful gothic cottage, partially furnished, with over half an acre of ground laid out with all kinds of fruit trees, plants, shrubbery, &c., &c., in Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge. The house is in complete order. Convenient to every few minutes by stage, boat, or railroad cars. Rent very low to a good tenant. Will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner of 46th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

OWNERS PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The splendid brick mansion of Professor Agnew; has gas, water-closets and baths; fine shade trees and unsurpassed view. Apply to W. C. BARRETT, Nos. 5 and 19 Wall-st.

PERSONAL.

E. J. C.—DON'T FORGET SUNDAY AFTERNOON. A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH—22D-ST., between 3d and Lexington avs. Rev. SAMUEL J. KNAPP will preach on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 *Times* Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS CHAMBERMAIDS, COOKS, &c.—EMployers furnished, with first-class help, free of charge; none but tidy, honest, well-recommended girls received, and such are now waiting for places at the first-class Agency, No. 320 6th-av., between 24th and 26th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found an excellent cook and washer; washes and irons in the best style; is not afraid of work; wages is not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No. 328 6th-av., first door, front.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A neat, smart, capable girl, a situation as general housemaid; is a nice plain cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and does her washing and ironing to satisfaction; is obliging and willing to please; is very neat about her kitchen; a home preferred to high wages; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 20 Broadway, hall door, this day or Monday.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a young girl, (Welch,) or as chambermaid, with best of reference. Apply for two days, at No. 103 East 8th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by an experienced English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with fine washing or chamberwork; is obliging, and willing to make herself generally useful; a good home and low wages preferred; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, this day and Monday.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and a good and careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. dress R. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 100 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BROKER'S office. Must write a good hand, and come well recommended. Salary, first year, $60. Address R. L. M., No. 113 Wall-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND WHO will assist in the washing and ironing; also, a waiter girl. Apply at No. 80 East 23d-st., between 9 and 12 M.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a Railroad ticket office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

1861 GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION 1861
TO
TILTON'S GROVE AND LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
STOPPING AT FORT HAMILTON DOCK EACH WAY.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14,
THE
STEAMBOAT
SEA-SHORE
WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
From Fort Hamilton Wharf, L. I., at 10:30 A. M.
Connecting with cars at Port Monmouth for the above places.
Returning, leave Long Branch at 4:45 P. M., and Tilton's Grove at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York before dark.
A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion.
Tickets to Tilton's Grove and return, 50 cents; tickets to Long Branch and return, $1. Large parties taken at reduced rates.
These Excursions will be continued EVERY DAY.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:30 A. M., and Pier No. 4 North River, at 8:45, landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	60
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps.—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. AS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8; Delancy-st. 8¾; 11th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P.—This house being new, and beautifully situated, will be opened for the reception of guests by the 1st of October next; it affords one of the best resorts for invalids and others wishing to avoid the Winter; R. M. S. KANAWHA sails from Jersey City monthly.
W. KERR, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, &c., at book-stores of Carter & Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 30th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been living in this country a few years, wishes to give French and Spanish lessons either in a school or in a private family. Moderate compensation; no objection to go in the country; good references. Address C. E. G. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PIANO WANTED—OF FIRST-RATE TONE AND quality. Address Box No. 2,974 Post-office, stating name of maker, time of use and lowest cash price.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOroughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No, 140 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to find the best possible situation for a term of years, for a lad of twelve years of age, where he may receive a thorough substantial education, mentally, morally and physically. The terms should be moderate. The lad is of a respectable family, and amiable disposition, and acquires easily. Applicants will please address WEBSTER, care of Box No. 3,560 New-York Post-office, stating full particulars as to the terms in situation, with references, as no others will receive any attention.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE age, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, fully competent to instruct in French, German, Latin, and every other branch of a superior education, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as professor at a college, or respectable institution. Best references given. Address, stating terms, C. R. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE dernierément amiée dans ce pays, demande une situation comme governante dans une école ou une famille; elle est musicienne; elle se contentesart pour le moment d'une petit salaire. Les meilleurs renseignements données, en addressant par lettre, Madame MICHEL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A POSITION AS Principal, in a select school or academy, by one who is a graduate of eight years standing and experience in teaching. Besides the usual branches, he teaches French and the piano. Address KAPPA, Box No. 64 Kinderhook Post-office, N. Y.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY EXperienced tutor, to reside in a private family, to teach three boys; he must be fully competent in English, French, and Latin, and to take the whole charge and direction of them. A German about 45 preferred. Must be a Protestant. Apply to W. A. S., Morrisania Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,506 New-York Post-office.

ONE QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE ORDInary English branches, and possessing some knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, desires a situation as teacher in school or family; she is accustomed to playing an organ in church. Salary very low. Address immediately "Z., Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y."

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. J.

SCHOOL WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A small day school to dispose of that is well established and suited for a female teacher, may find a purchaser by directing to E. ROBINSON, Glencove, L. I. References given and required.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Adress A. Z., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PUPILS WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to teach the English branches and the ornamental, who would devote four hours per day to some in return for board. Address L. W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to obtain a situation as governess; understands French and music. Address E. S. P., No. 87 South-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shade trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy: within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt. Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE location for fruit-growing, 48 acres of land; soil, deep sandy loam, without stones: 30 miles from New-York, 4 miles from railroad depôt, 6 from ship harbor; contains over 4,000 bearing peach trees, young apple orchard of ten acres, two acres of pears and cherries, and two acres of small fruits. Price, $2,000. Half can remain on mortgage. Address J. MAYO, Farmingdale, Long Island, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 132 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood; never-failing stream and excellent soil; good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 160 ACRES, well located in Wisconsin, all under cultivation; would take a stock of boots and shoes, dry-goods, or groceries, or Brooklyn City property, in exchange; if necessary some cash would be paid. Address V. V. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for an interview.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 81 East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements. Rent until 1st of May next at rate of $600 per annum and the Croton tax. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A well-assorted stock of hardware and cutlery, for sale cheap and on easy terms, or will exchange for real estate or stocks. Apply to C. B. CHURCHILL & CO., No. 126 Chambers-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Facedache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stom

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West India, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York. W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. RICHT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$9.000. $20,000, AND $25,000 TO LOAN on approved City property, worth at least $17,000. Written application for the same to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., will be attended to.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered in London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON; the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst. J. S. HARBERGER Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of North Carolina bought by CARPENTER VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st., August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ¾ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1⅜ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1⅜ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ¾ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11⅞ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1⅜ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¾-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, with a 2¾ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being rivited to two curved straps 1⅜ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1⅜ inch wide, with 1¾-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair. LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 3 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ¾ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1⅜ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1⅜ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1⅜ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ¾ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅞ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12⅛ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1⅜ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2¾-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron. T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, with 2¾-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being rivited to two curved straps 1⅜ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, with 1¾-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy platted horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 222—8-bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 28 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 49 South-st., New-York, July 31, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 60 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 166 Duane-st. New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and site of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, ready to receive cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time, if found at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right to select from this list. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will engage to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions: Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

BARGAINS.—TRAVELING BONNETS AND Bloomers. Turban Hats, Children's and Ladies' Hats, at half price. Our $12 Bonnets are $6 each. $6 Bonnets at $3 Fall Styles now ready. Ribbons and Flowers.
L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, up stairs.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c. colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,365, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to HEGEMAN & GREENLEAF, No. 30 Exchange-place, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COGER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 Cents; Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock Sing Sing, 4 o'clock, Yonkers, 5:30.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4¼ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5th P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3¼ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. M. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNO

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE CUTLER.

A GENERAL GROWL ALL ROUND.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER R. R. CUYLER,
OFF TAMPA BAY, Fla., July 16, 1861.

In my last letter to you I was acting upon the advice of that celebrated Mark Tapley, who used to remark "that it was no credit to be jolly, except under adverse circumstances." But I wish it now distinctly to be understood that I am writing for the deliberate, premeditated purpose of having a regular growl. I intend to commence with New-York and growl all along the coast at everybody, and everything, until we reach Tampa Bay. I don't want to be jolly, and I am determined not to permit my self to be jolly until I have entirely finished this growl. If [illegible], by accident, the eyes of any rotund, smooth-complexioned individual, should strike upon this letter, I would advise him instantaneously to read something else. He will find it a receipt for "How to be jolly."

We very much fear that some sensation newspapers in New-York (Times not excepted, of course,) will spread the report that we are suffering from the ravages of the small-pox on board the *Cuyler*. We have reason to believe that letters have been written from Key West to that effect. We can only hope that it is not so. Now, if there is any hole on God's earth from which a human being would never expect to hear from, directly or indirectly, it is Key West—a little excrescence upon the surface of the universe. Is it possible that any miserable, musquito-bitten resident of Key West can, for a moment, suppose that any one would be interested in a letter from him, unless they were unfortunate enough to have some friend in its vicinity. I have, therefore, two objects in writing this letter. In the first place, to relieve my diaphragm of a little superfluous bile by means of a tremendous growl; and, secondly, to assure our friends that we hope the small-pox has left us, and that we are all, to a man, standing up to our salt horse and pork and beans like true patriots and loyal Union men. The small-pox history is simply this: Two days after leaving New-York one of the men reported himself to the Surgeon with unmistakable symptoms of this disease. He was immediately screened off by himself, a man appointed to attend to him, and every precaution adopted to prevent any communication with the rest of the crew. The Surgeon commenced vaccinating every officer and man on board; and now I propose to insert "Growl No. 1:"

At the Naval Rendezvous in New-York, the men are not only not vaccinated, but they are not even asked the question if they have been. The same course is pursued on board the *North Carolina*. Now this is entirely wrong. This very negligence and inattention to one of the plainest duties required at a shipping rendezvous has come very near disabling this ship, and might have occasioned serious difficulty in the squadron. Let that be remedied at once. Let there be no half-way work about that rendezvous question. The unfortunate man who was attacked had never been vaccinated. It of course became a severe case of confluent small-pox. A simple vaccination would probably have saved his life. As it was, the poor fellow not only badly infected the ship, but died at Key West Hospital a martyr to the negligence of a plain duty. Upon arriving at Key West, he was sent at once to the hospital, and everything was done to disinfect the ship. We breathed more freely, but there was still the anxiety and the suspense connected with the danger of its reappearance. How anxiously we inquired after each other as each succeeding morning came, and of the surgeon as to his sick report. We left at last, June 22, for Tampa Bay. All went smoothly until Sunday, June 30, when two men were again reported with the premonitory symptoms of the old disease—one of them, a New-York man, never having been vaccinated.

The Captain decided to send our cutter, the *John Appleton*, immediately to Key West, with a request to admit them to the hospital. The Captain's humane request was inhumanly refused, and the officer in charge was particularly requested to leave the port at once, to return to the *Cuyler*, and to place the men under charge of the surgeon of that ship. He had communications for the flag officer and naval commandant, describing our situation. He was informed that they could not be received. He asked for fresh water, and was told that he could under no circumstances have any intercourse with the shore or with vessels in the harbor. It is now my intention to insert Growl No. 2—a big thing. I say this refusal upon the part of the authorities at Key West to admit our poor fellows to the hospital, or give them any medical assistance, was an outrage upon the civilization and the Christianity of the age. It was a relic of barbarism which would have disgraced barbarism itself. It would have covered His Royal Highness, the King of Dahomey, and all the little Dahomeys, with everlasting shame. He was refused everything, and in consequence was obliged to return to the ship. As he passed near us on Sunday, July 7, the officer of the deck hailed him with congratulations. He simply pointed to his tent remaining on deck. It was the symbol of Key West hospitality. Lieut. PARKER then went ashore on Egmont Key, and constructed a rude tent, upon the white sand beach, where our poor fellows were at once transferred, and where, I am happy to say, they have been gradually recovering, until now they are nearly well. We keep them supplied with all the necessaries of life, and as many of the luxuries as we can afford. We hope now that a merciful Providence has removed this dreadful scourge from us. So long a time has now elapsed, that we are hoping for the best. While at Key West, if one boat had hailed our little tender with the least offer of assistance; if one opportunity had been given to the officer in command to send his letter to the Flag Officer ashore on the end of a pole forty feet long; if some good Samaritan had only said: "Let me at least find all the letters and papers for your officers and men and hand them to you, from the end of that pole," it would have been some relief; it would have been one little green spot in this desert of "man's inhumanity to man." I regard Growl No. 2 a big thing.

I now propose to insert a little private growl, when I will endeavor to be jolly again. We are here at Tampa Bay, a lot of poor expatriated devils, willing and anxious to do our duty. We are watching this interesting settlement very closely, and we don't think a sweet potato, or a bar of soft soap has reached the rebellious citizens since our arrival. We are willing to remain here just as long as our Uncle Samuel may deem it necessary to reassert his dignity, and restore his glorious Government to its integrity. Now I will tell you what I think is due to us from our venerated Uncle, and that is, that some cheap, miserable way may be established, by which we can occasionally receive a letter or paper from friends at home. We left New-York on the 5th of June. It is now the 16th of July, and not the first syllable has yet been received by any of us. We hope that by due course of mail, viâ Havana, or the Naval Lyceum, that lovely Key West contains something for us within its interesting limits. We only ask them to deliver by the first opportunity. We are scattered along the coast from Key West to the mouth of the Mississippi, and even beyond; our flag-officer has been indefatigable, and as far as the means at his command has permitted him, I think he has made a very judicious distribution. The Gulf of Mexico is blockaded, not by paper declarations, but by the living actual presence of Jack holding his lock-string, ready for a fight. If, then, there could be some little transport running around to us, with letters and papers, some few "small stores," &c., it would be a great blessing; such a one as would endear to us our Uncle more than ever.

We hear very often from Tampa. There is a number of impetuous youths there, styling themselves the "Sunny South," who propose to capture our tender, the *John Appleton*, also the *Wanderer*, which is daily expected here, and with the two to organize an expedition to take possession of the *R. R. Cuyler*. We hope they will have a good time, and we are anxious to furnish them with vessels in order not to delay such a fine opportunity to distinguish themselves. We are disposed to be hospitable, and regard it as a matter of duty to be ready to receive our friends and countrymen at any time of the day or night. A few days since we had a little excitement here, in the appearance of a steamer in the offing. We expected one of our own vessels, but it turned out to be a representative of John Bull, in H. M.'s ship *Jason*. Lieut. PARKER boarded her to ascertain what John intended by popping in at Tampa Bay in this very unceremonious manner. The Captain said he was on a cruise bound to Havana. This simply means that he started at the mouth of the Mississippi to examine personally if the Gulf ports were really blockaded. He can now report to his Admiral that he has seen the Elephant. He mentioned the ships that he had spoken at every place. He tells us there is some prospect of a fight at Pensacola, to recover the Navy-yard. I hope it may be so. We have no good "*point d'appui*" for this squadron. It is indispensable, and I only wish we could have a hand in driving out the traitors.

GROUPEC.

COL. MONTGOMERY.

The Leavenworth papers of Aug. 3, notice the presence of Col. MONTGOMERY in that city. His men were in the vicinity of the fort, waiting for their arms and equipments. On the evening of the 2d, Col. MONTGOMERY addressed the people in Leavenworth, declaring against allowing the volunteers to return fugitive slaves, and predicting that by next Spring the war would be ended either favorably or adversely to the rebels. He disowned all connection with JENNISON.

CAPE GIRARDEAU AND BIRD'S POINT FORTIFIED.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Cairo is quiet. Cape Girardeau is fortified and can repel superior rebel forces. THOMPSON is 20 miles back on the Charleston road. Steamer *Empress* arrived at Cape Girardeau from St. Louis, with the Ninth Missouri and McArthur's Illinois Regiments. She returned to Cairo. Bird's Point is being extensively fortified. The Second Missouri Regiment is hourly expected there from St. Louis, to be followed by two more Missouri regiments to-morrow, swelling the force to ten thousand. FREMONT is expected forthwith. The steamer *Pocahontas*, with sixty hhds. of tobacco for Louisville, was seized by the rebels in Tennessee River at the State line.

Influential parties are openly recruiting for the rebels in Paducah, Ky.

The following proclamation is circulated in Missouri rebel districts:

Arouse, Missourians! Strike for your firesides and home! Having been elected to command the gallant sons of the First Military District of Missouri, in the second war for independence, I appeal to all whose hearts are with us to immediately take the field. By a speedy and simultaneous march upon our foes we can, like a hurricane, scatter them to the winds. Tardy action, like the gentle south wind, will only meet with Northern frosts, and advance and recede like the seasons will be the history of the war, and it will last forever. Come now and strike while the iron is hot. Our enemy have been whipped in Virginia. They have been whipped in Missouri. Gen. HARDEE advances on the centre, Gen. PILLOW on the right, and Gen. MCCULLOCH on the left, with 20,000 brave Southern hearts to our aid. So leave your plow and furrow, and your ox in his yoke, and let us rush like a tornado upon our invaders and foes, to sweep them from the face of the earth, or force them from the soil of our State. Brave sons of the Ninth District, come join us. We have plenty of ammunition, and the cattle on a thousand hills are ours. We have forty thousand Belgium muskets coming, but bring your guns and blankets with you, if you can—if you have them—if not, come without. Come, turn out, fall in. (Signed) M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier General Commanding.

MR. CRITTENDEN HOPEFUL.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Aug. 7.

The arrival yesterday of the venerable and distinguished JOHN J. CRITTENDEN having been announced, a large concourse of citizens waited on him at his hotel; and at their urgent request he kindly consented to address them in the evening. Accordingly, directly after sunset a large assemblage convened at the State House, and Mr. CRITTENDEN was introduced. He was looking care-worn and fatigued by travel, and at first his remarks were not very audible. He spoke of the great contest before us; the suddenness with which it was precipitated upon us. But a few short months ago, said Mr. CRITTENDEN, such a calamity as is now shrouding our country in gloom was undreamt of among the people. But now that we are involved in it, we must meet it like men. It is not a war that is to be prosecuted for the sake of warfare, and ought to be conducted with none of the common barbarities of war. *It must nevertheless be prosecuted by no half-way measures.* My friends, we must gather the utmost strength of the country, and gird up the energies of our minds to this most momentous contest. And let it be prosecuted only for the purpose that it ought to be carried on and concluded for *the restoration of our Government and the Union.* In any event, it is a war that cannot last long. It will prove itself too oppressive upon all classes of our people to permit of its being long continued.

It becomes, therefore, a duty to maintain this great Government and this magnificent land from the terrible calamity of disunion. This I would aim by all the powers of my life to prevent. Hence it is that I have just come from voting millions of money and hundreds of thousands of men; and in order that the issue may be decided more speedily, and our erring brethren be united to us once more. For, fellow-citizens, I believe we shall be reunited. And I have confidence in the belief that, instead of destroying or even weakening us, *this war will make our Union stronger than ever before.* One thing is certain, that this war will make the people better acquainted with each other. And each section will be convinced that it would be a great deal better to have each other for friends than enemies; for they will find that while they can be the best of friends to each other, they would, in case of separation, be the worst possible enemies. They will mutually see that neither is destitute of courage—that all are bold, brave men, as our countrymen have always been. [A voice—"*which is right?*"] Pausing a moment, Mr. CRITTENDEN continued as if in reply—"All are in some things to blame. The South has, as I believe, most needlessly forced this war upon us; needlessly, because all the wrongs of which they could complain could better have been remedied in the Union and under the Constitution than by any act of war. And yet others are not without blame; for, only a year ago last Winter they could have adopted measures of peace which were tendered by resolutions; the power of securing peace was then in their hands, but their party pride prevented both from accepting the plan proposed. One insisted upon this, and the other upon that, till between the *this* and *that* of parties, the present unhappy quarrel has been forced upon us. It is wise for us all to purify our own hearts and see wherein we too have been in the wrong. We cannot expect to carry ourselves along by vaunting either our courage or our cause. The burden of the contest is too serious for that; and it will rest with the people themselves to end it in a manner satisfactory to themselves. I have the strongest confidence in the general intelligence and virtue of our people; but I think the world has never seen such a degradation of political intelligence as prevailed among partisan leaders when this war began. To such a degree had this come to pass that our secession friends had concluded that there was no power in the Government; and that they had only to put forth their hand, and at a single shove overturn the whole structure. But the Government thus assailed though powerless itself, turned to the people, and behold, *it was found to be the strongest Government on earth.* Even the great NAPOLEON, in the fullness of his power, could not have raised, from all the legions of France, such an Army as Mr. LINCOLN has rallied in the brief space of but ninety days, for the defence of the Government. *That Government has not been, nor cannot be overturned.* My friends, my failing voice warns me to be brief. But let me add that the world are spectators of this unexpected strife. And we must consider that we are now holding in our hands not only the material interests of the present, but also the political interests of all futurity. In this light I look upon the present contest as the most momentous event that history has recorded for a thousand years past. Let us then be wise and be watchful in guarding such mighty interests.

After gracefully thanking his attentive audience, Mr. C. retired amidst prolonged applause.

ARREST OF AN ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE REBEL ARMY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

While promenading on Fourth-street yesterday forenoon, Col. J. V. GUTHRIE, of the First Kentucky, saw a gentleman whom he thought he recognized as Col. TYLER, late of the United States Army, but now an Adjutant-General in the rebel Army. So strongly was he impressed with this idea, that he turned and followed. Presently he met Capt. DICKERSON, and upon consultation they were both satisfied that Col. GUTHRIE was right in his surmise. Thereupon Col. GUTHRIE approached Col. TYLER, and claimed him as a prisoner of war. TYLER appeared somewhat amazed, but confessed his name and rank in BEAUREGARD'S Army, and said that "traveling as a citizen, and without arms, he did not anticipate an arrest."

Col. GUTHRIE delivered his prisoner to Capt. MCLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department, who conveyed him to the Newport Barracks, and telegraphed to Gen. SCOTT for further instructions.

Col. TYLER asked to be placed on parole, but Capt. MCLEAN refused to grant the request, until he heard from head-quarters.

Capt. TYLER came to this city yesterday morning, for the ostensible purpose of visiting his wife, who has been boarding in the city all Summer. Mrs. TYLER is said to be the daughter of Dr. J. J. B. WRIGHT, of this city. It is also reported that she telegraphed to her husband, both at Louisville and Nashville, not to come on, as it was dangerous. But it seems that neither of these dispatches reached their destination.

Capt. TYLER graduated at West Point in the class of 1848, and served in the cavalry service until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he resigned. He was then at Fort Kearney. He is a member of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S staff, and served at Manassas as Adjutant-General. At the Burnet House he registered "C. C. TYLER, Vir."

This is one of the most mysterious performances that has happened since the rebellion began. It is incomprehensible—for what could induce an officer high in rank, and serving in the last great battle, to go where he was certain to be arrested and tried for his life? It is certainly a remarkable instance of putting one's head in a lion's mouth.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.

The Auburn *Advertiser* gives the following as Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S account of the interview between himself and Gen. MCCLELLAN, a few months ago. Dr. T. related the incident last week in that village, where he was visiting: "Gen. MCCLELLAN had attended Dr. THOMPSON'S church for six months or more, and had become greatly interested in the subject of religion. Just previous to his departure for the seat of war, he called upon Dr. THOMPSON for religious conversation and instruction. During the interview, by request of Dr. THOMPSON, they kneeled together in prayer. Dr. THOMPSON prayed, and at the conclusion he noticed that the General still remained kneeling. 'Pray for yourself,' said the Pastor, placing his hand on the General's shoulder. Gen. MCCLELLAN then in an earnest and simple manner prayed for his country, for the success of the soldiers who were about to go forth to pour out their blood for its salvation, and for wisdom from on high to lead his men to the victory, that the cause of good government might prevail.

Dr. THOMPSON speaks of the General with enthusiasm as a modest, energetic, gallant and accomplished man, who will make his soldiers love and respect him, and his enemies fear him."

LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTH.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Aug. 4.

The *Dispatch* contained yesterday an account of the shooting of Capt. CHARLES H. AXSON, of Company M, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, on Tuesday evening, near Wilson, N. C., on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, by ARTHUR B. DAVIS, of the Second Georgia Regiment, then *en route* for this city. The circumstances attending the death of Capt. AXSON excited a feeling of bitter indignation against DAVIS, though no attempt at retaliation was indulged in prior to the arrival of the Petersburgh cars on Wednesday evening. When they reached the depôt in this city, four South Carolina volunteers approached the car in which the prisoner was confined under guard, and expressed an intention of shooting him. Finding them determined, the Superintendent of the road (THOS. H. WYNN, Esq.) ordered the car containing the prisoner and guard (two men armed with muskets) to be backed to the Manchester side of the river. This done, and the four who had made the demonstration, being told that DAVIS would be carried across the river to the camp near the reservoir, left in the latter direction.

DAVIS, upon arriving in Richmond, was left by Major BUTTS in care of a guard of the Telfair Volunteers, Capt. SMITH. He ordered the car to be backed across the river, and proceeded to the camp to report to Col. SEMMES. Very shortly afterwards a party of men, supposed to belong to Capt. AXSON'S company, came and asked him from the guard, promising, on the faith of gentlemen, that he should be delivered to the proper authorities. Assured by them, he followed them. On the road they attempted to borrow a rope. When they got to a ravine they halted, and told him they were going to hang him. He protested against it, and said that they had pledged their faith to him. One stepped in front of him, saying, "faith, be d—d; I am going to shoot you,"—and upon that shot him. DAVIS then turned to escape; they rushed upon him, and cut at him with bowie-knives, inflicting several wounds. DAVIS fell, partially insensible. Again, while on the ground, they inflicted a wound with a knife in the neck, and one on the head. Supposing him dead, they turned to leave, when one of them asked if they had better not send for a doctor. He was answered by one who said, "No; if he is not dead, let's finish him;" and approaching him, fired at him within a few feet. The ball did not take effect.

He now lies critically ill at the residence of Dr. F. E. LUCKETT, of Manchester. The ball, which passed between the first rib and clavicle, and glancing downwards, imbedded itself in the deep tissue of the back under the shoulder-blade, from whence it was removed yesterday morning. The knife wounds, though very bad, are not in themselves fatal. Three more men returned after the affair, and inquired if he was dead, and on being told no, but mortally wounded, laughed and went off.

THE TWO SHERMANS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Not a little error and confusion has been created by writers in the newspapers, especially since the recent battle before Manassas Junction, by confounding the names of two meritorious officers in the Army. There are two Col. SHERMANS in the Army: Col. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Col. THOMAS W. SHERMAN, of Rhode Island. The former is the only one of the two who was engaged in the battle at Bull Run. He is a brother of JOHN SHERMAN, Senator from Ohio. He is *not* the Capt. SHERMAN who first organized the famous SHERMAN'S Battery.

There are some points of remarkable similarity in the case of the two SHERMANS, which have easily led those ignorant of their history and position into confounding them together. Their initials are similar—one being W. T. and the other T. W. SHERMAN; they both graduated in the same class at West Point; both entered the same regiment—the Third Artillery, U. S. A.; both remained in the regular Army; both served in the Mexican war; and both have been recently appointed Brigadier-Generals.

It is T. W. SHERMAN, of Rhode Island, who commanded and gave his name to "SHERMAN'S Battery," which he organized in Mexico, where he served under TAYLOR and SCOTT, and which was doing duty on the frontier (in Minnesota) when the difficulties with the seceded States broke out.

W. T. SHERMAN, of Ohio, was found at the beginning of these troubles at the head of a *State* Military Academy in Louisiana, and upon the secession of that State he resigned, refusing to serve in a State disloyal to the Government. When the new regiments of the regular Army were formed, SHERMAN, of Ohio, was appointed Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, and SHERMAN, of Rhode Island, was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Artillery, and shortly after, by the promotion of Col. HUNTER, became Colonel of that regiment.

SHERMAN'S Battery, although it still retains the name, is now really AYRES' Battery. It was Col. SHERMAN, of Ohio, who commanded the Brigade in the battle of Bull Run composed of the following regiments:

Seventy-ninth New-York, (Highlanders,) Col. CAMERON.
Sixty-ninth New-York, (Irish,) Col. CORCORAN.
Thirteenth New-York.
Second Wisconsin.

He also had accompanying his Brigade, and under his orders, the Battery of Capt. AYRES, (SHERMAN'S Battery,) which was not captured by the enemy, as claimed by all the rebel newspapers, but after a desperate contest every gun was brought off in safety, and was replanted on Capitol Hill, from whence it has since been removed across the Potomac.

Col. SHERMAN, of Rhode Island, was not in the battle, but was on duty elsewhere. Both of the SHERMANS are regarded in the Army as among its best officers. Both are now Generals, and there is little doubt that they will distinguish themselves in the service, and very probably their actions will be confounded in future as in the past, and each receive the credit due to the other. At this, the two SHERMANS will not complain, for they are great friends, although not related to each other.

TRANSFERRED TO THE REGULARS.

We notice with sincere pleasure the appointment of Lieut.-Col. ROBERT NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to a Captaincy in the regular service of the United States. No more deserving volunteer officer could have been selected by the War Department, nor one more likely to reflect credit on the organization of our State militia. The Lieutenant-Colonel, or rather Captain, as we must henceforth call him, was born in the north of Ireland—his brother, JOHN M. NUGENT, being at present the Mayor of Dundalk. Capt. NUGENT came to this country immediately after the abortive insurrection of 1848; and having strong military tastes, soon enrolled his name in the Fourth Company of the National Guards, and served two years under Capt. RIBLETT, thus graduating as a high private from the Seventh. On the organization of the Sixty-ninth, in 1852, Capt. NUGENT, we learn, became one of its earliest officers, and has served faithfully in its ranks as Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, down to the present day. A clear-headed, warm-hearted, fearless, earnest and thoroughly-educated gentleman, we commend Capt. NUGENT, of the Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army, to the most friendly notice of his new associates,—assuring them that while his old companions in arms do not grudge any sacrifice that is for the benefit of the Union, they deeply regret, both on account of their invariably pleasant official and social relations, the loss of their Lieutenant-Colonel.—*New-York Leader.*

AN ESCAPE FROM DIXIE.

CHARLES WILSON, of Washington, was in Richmond several weeks ago, and was arrested as a Union man, and confined a week and discharged. With a friend he started at midnight for Ohio. When about seven miles from Charleston, Kanawha County, he was arrested by young WISE, and imprisoned five weeks. In prison, he with other Union prisoners made a small American flag, and put it out of the window when the battle at Pokey was fought, and in consequence they were fired on by the guards, but not injured. When WISE began to retreat WILSON and 57 others were sent with the Army by various conveyances, and during a difficulty which occurred by some of the rebels firing into one of their own boats, he escaped in the confusion and got to the National troops. He went to Cincinnati with Col. NORTON, whence he arrived in Washington on Saturday night. Mr. WILSON says that WISE has 600 to 800 Union men forced in his ranks. Some 200 deserted during the retreat. WISE'S party is in miserable condition. He forced men to cut their own wheat and deliver it to him without pay or promise to pay.

GEN. WOOL.

The Troy *Times*, of Friday, says:

"We stated briefly in the second edition of the *Times*, yesterday, that orders had been issued for Gen. WOOL to repair to Fort Monroe and assume command of that Department. The information was based upon a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. SCOTT to Gen. WOOL, stating that it was desirable that he should direct the operations of that wing of the Army, and inquiring if his health was such as to be equal to the responsible duties of the position. Gen. WOOL immediately replied by telegraph as follows:

TROY, Thursday, August 8, 1861.

I am ready—never in better health.

JOHN E. WOOL.

The inquiry being thus answered satisfactorily, Gen. WOOL is awaiting the reception of his orders, and preparing for his departure for active duty. It is expected that his orders will be received here to-day or to-morrow, and the General intends to be ready by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week to leave the city."

A SCENE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Picayune, Aug. 2.

The battalion of soldiers' wives, numbering nearly 300, besieged His Honor's office, yesterday, to inquire when the City Council was going to make the appropriation for their relief, some of them stating that they were entirely destitute, and others that they had been turned out of their houses by heartless landlords, because they could not pay their rent.

Mayor MONROE, to pacify them, made them a speech, in which he deeply sympathized with them in their distress, and thanked them for the distinguished compliment they had paid him in honoring him with their attendance. He said the visit of so many of the fair sex in a body was the highest compliment he had received since he had been in office. He sincerely regretted his inability to afford them relief from his personal funds, as he himself had already eight children to support. Here a buxom-looking woman cried out, "And God bless yer Honor, I've nine!" while another very matronly dame modestly said, "Long life to yer Honor, but it's ten little humanities I've presented to the land of Amerika myself!"

"Well," continued His Honor, "that beats me, I acknowledge, and I am only sorry that I cannot give you all a farm apiece." "God bless yer Honor for that much," cried a voice.

Mayor MONROE then explained that the City Council would meet to-night, expressly to take their case into consideration, and that he would use all his influence to get the appropriation passed, which he did not entertain a doubt of. He then distributed some twenty dollars in halves among those who carried babies in their arms, and the crowd dispersed in good humor, and with hopes of the speedy action of the Council to-morrow, (to-day,) which we doubt not will be fully realized.

STORY OF A NORTHERN MECHANIC.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of Aug. 5, says:

"An intelligent mechanic called on us this morning, and gave a statement of his escape from North Carolina, and of his observations on the route. He had been employed in the shops of the North Carolina Railroad, between Weldon and Charlotte, for some time, but grew uneasy in consequence of having been hauled up before Vigilance Committees three times on suspicion of being a Union man. He states that there are but a few Union men in North Carolina, and they live with a halter round their necks. The Southerners where he resided knew all about how the Manassas battle would come off five days before it really took place, and the North Carolina Central Railroad passed 8,000 Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina troops north just before it took place. Our informant escaped just while they were rejoining most loudly over the result of the Manassas affair, and when they thought themselves invincible.

Our informant states that were it not for the Yankees, who are working at the South, the rebels would never get along at all. Out of forty engineers on the North Carolina Central Railroad, nearly every man was a Yankee. Then, too, the Yankees make all their ammunition, and do everything requiring mechanical skill.

Our informant escaped by going south from North Carolina to Stephenson, Ala., and from thence to Nashville. He then crossed over to Kentucky, and reached Louisville in safety. There is an encampment, mainly of artillery forces, at a place called Big Shanty, about twenty miles from Atlanta, Ga. There is also another rebel encampment of several thousand troops at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Secession flags were flying along his entire route, until he reached Bowling Green, Ky., where the Stars and Stripes first met his gaze. He was informed that millions of dollars would be spent to induce Kentucky to go out of the Union, but, from all he could learn, Kentucky would remain under the Stars and Stripes.

Our informant was especially bitter on the Southernized Yankees, and he reiterated that if you could drive the Yankees out of rebeldom, you would have the South helpless and at your mercy."

JEFF DAVIS' MANSION.

The following is a description of the residence of the Chief of the Rebels:

"The fine mansion at the corner of Clay and Twelfth streets, purchased for the use of President DAVIS, is pleasantly situated on the brow of the hill overlooking Adam's Valley, and from its eastern windows an extended and diversified landscape view is afforded. The frontage is on Clay street, which terminates at this point. A flight of marble steps leads to a narrow platform of the same material, at the front entrance. The doors open into a circular vestibule or hall, on the right of which is the main stairway leading to the second story, and further on a small but well-lighted apartment, which may be used as an office.

On the left is a passage way, and steps leading to the basement, and a private stairway to the second story. On either side of the hall is a niche containing a full-sized feminine figure in bronze, bearing a shaded gas-burner in one hand. Between the statues is the door leading to the centre parlor. This room is eighteen feet wide and twenty-three feet deep, with the fireplace of the left of the entrance. On either side of the chimney breast is a door opening into the "east room," the dimensions of which are twenty-three feet by thirty feet.

At the opposite end of the building is another parlor, separated from the central room by a partition and folding door. The parlor is twenty-eight feet square, and communicates with the office mentioned. The fire-place is directly opposite the one in the centre parlor, and both are faced with white marble mantels, and handsomely decorated with *alto relievo* designs. The ceilings are ornamented with rich cornices, in keeping with the general architectural arrangements.

All the windows in this story, except those in front, extend to the floor, and those in the rear open to a portico, extending the whole width of the building, and measuring about fifteen feet in width. The roof of the portico is supported by massive columns, about thirty feet in length.

On each of the two chamber floors are four large and airy apartments, with alcoves in some of them. On the second floor is a well-arranged bath-room, with all the modern conveniences. On each floor there are several clothes-rooms and presses. Gas has been introduced into every department. The servants' quarters are in a detached building, east of the mansion The grounds, inclosed, are tastefully laid off and filled with shrubbery.

A CONTRACT.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* publishes the following document, which does not speak very well for the education of Gen. PORTERFIELD:

A contract maid this 21 day of May, 1861, between my self, commander-in-chief of the forces now in Feterman, and Capt. WM. R. COPLAND, commander of the Grafton guards:

I promice that if he will allow my forces under me to go in to Grafton with out being disturbed or injured, that we will protect them and their property, and we will respect their courage and bravery, and that we will only remain long time enough to march threw the streets and return back to Feterman; that we will not camp nor train in Grafton.

Brig.-Gen. PORTERFIELD,
Capt. WM. R. COPLIN.

TO THE POINT.

When at Cairo a few days ago, Gen. FREMONT was called on for a speech. He said:

"My friends, I have much to do and little time to spare, and therefore cannot address you to-night as I could wish. I will be very busy, and the interest you manifest will strengthen my hands. I shall be glad to see you after my work is done."

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

LIST OF REGIMENTS FULLY OR PARTIALLY ORGANIZED IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

Regiment.	Head-quarters.	No. of men enrolled.
Anderson Zouaves	Riker's Island	1,000
Berdan's Sharp-shooters	Weehawken	450
British Volunteers	No. 643 Broadway	500
Brooklyn Phalanx	Fort Schuyler	1,046
Cameron Legion	No. 60 Greenwich-street	900
Cameron Light Infantry	No. 493 Broadway	—
Cameron Rifles		700
Clinton Guard	No. 480 Broadway	550
Col. Berrill's Engineers	No. 539 Broadway	—
Constitution Guards	No. 481 Canal-street	—
D'Epineuil Zouaves	No. 6 Cedar-street	—
Eleventh Regiment		740
Fifty-fifth Regiment	New Dorp, Staten Island	750
First L. I. Volunteers	Fort Schuyler	1,046
First Regt's Union Brigade	No. 13 Broadway	—
First Regt't Irish Artillery	Staten Island	—
First Oregon Rifles	East Brother's Island, E. R.	—
First Washington Greys	No. 358 Broadway	600
Empire Zouaves	No. 600 Broadway	700
Fremont Regiment	No. 55 Forsyth-street	—
Ger. Black Sharp-shooters	Lincoln Hall	—
German Rangers	No. 189 Bowery	900
Ira Harris' Guard, Cavalry	Park Barracks	350
Hawkins' Zouaves		1,046
Home Guard	No. 7 Broadway	350
Lincoln Cavalry	Bellevue Garden	800
Manhattan Rifles	No. 461 Broome-street	400
McClellan Regiment	Brooklyn	250
Mechanics' Rifles	Park Barracks	400
Morgan Rifles	No. 225 Grand-street	400
Mounted Rifles	No. 543 Broadway	500
New-York's Own	No. 60 William-street	350
New-York Rifles	City Hall	200
President's Life Guard	No. 596 Broadway	—
Scott Life Guard	No. 19 Beekman-street	—
Second Fire Zouaves	No. 564 Broadway	700
Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M.	Seventh-street, cor. Hall-place	150
Third Irish Regiment	Palace Garden	—
Thirty-seventh Regiment	University-place and 12th-street	650
Union Life Guard	No. 132 Water-street	450
United States Chasseurs	Willett's Point	650
Varian's Battery	No. 290 Bleecker-street	—
Washington Zouaves	No. 70 Varick-street	75
Yates Rifles	No. 429 Broadway	—

The foregoing list, which is as nearly accurate as it can be made by the united exertions of several reporters, is necessarily incomplete and imperfect, but may serve, nevertheless, to give the reader an idea of the activity with which military affairs are at present progressing.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Statements having appeared in two or three newspapers of this City, very offensively referring to Major BAGLEY and his relations with their regiment, and these statements doing a grievous wrong to this highly-esteemed and popular gentleman, the undersigned, commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth, beg to inform their fellow-citizens that the proceedings and conduct of Major BAGLEY, from the day the regiment left New-York in the service of the United States until its return, have met with their full, cordial, and grateful approval—it having been absolutely necessary that an officer of his activity and energy should remain in New-York to forward the interests of the regiment, and see that its wants were supplied.

This duty Major BAGLEY discharged with the utmost diligence and liberality, becoming in many instances personally responsible for the value of large amounts of goods which, without such security, would not have been advanced to the regiment. In several other respects, too, the officers and men of the Sixty-ninth feel that Major BAGLEY acquitted himself with very great usefulness and generosity to the regiment, and in hearty acknowledgment of his services, take this opportunity of publicly testifying their confidence in him as a citizen, a soldier, and a man:

Robt. Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sixty-ninth Regiment; John McKeon, Adjutant, Sixty-ninth Regiment; J. B. Tully, Quartermaster; Mathew Kehoe, Paymaster; J. J. Smith, Surgeon; Robt. Johnson, Surgeon; J. C. Barrow, Assistant Surgeon; Thomas Clark, Captain Co. D; Jas. Kelly, Captain, Co. H; John Cronan, Lieutenant, Co. J; Thomas Fay, Lieutenant, Co. D; B. O. Downing, Commissary; James Cavanagh, Captain, Co. C; Thomas Francis Meagher, Captain, Co. K; Patrick Kelly, Captain, Co. E; John Breslin, Captain, Co. F; Wm. Butler, Lieutenant, Co. G; Theodore Kelly, Lieutenant, Co. A; Wm. M. Giles, Lieutenant, Co. B; James Quinlan, Captain, Engineers; Daniel Strain, Lieutenant, Co. A; Dennis L. Sullivan, Lieutenant, Co. A; Thomas L. Eddy, Lieutenant, Co. B; Laurence Cahill, Lieutenant, Co. B; James J. Smith, Lieutenant, Co. C; Michl. O'Keefe, Lieutenant, Co. C; Richd. Dalton, Lieutenant, Co. D; Michl. O'Boyle, Lieutenant, Co. D; Wm. G. Hart, Lieutenant, Co. E; Wm. S. McManus, Lieutenant, Co. E; Patrick Duffy, Lieutenant, Co. F; Michl. Breslin, Lieutenant, Co. F; Henry J. McMahon, Lieutenant, Co. J; Mathew Murphy, Lieutenant, Co. J; James Lowry, Lieutenant, Co. H; Francis Whelply, Lieutenant, Co. H; Thomas M. Canton, Lieutenant, Co. J; Wm. Fogarty, Lieutenant, Co. J; Edward K. Butler, Lieutenant, Co. K; Maurice Hall, Lieutenant, Co. K; Louis E. D'Homergue, Lieutenant, Engineer Corps; Peter McQuade, Lieutenant, Engineer Corps; B. J. McDermott, Lieutenant, Staff.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARD.

A large number of the returned volunteers of the different regiments have joined the Continental Guard, under Col. PERRY. The tents and camp equipage have been furnished by order of the Secretary of War, and the regiment is in quarters at Camp Wyman, near Fort Hamilton. Capt. FOSTER, Company K, is filling up his company roll at the room for receiving volunteers, No. 7 Montague Hall, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Members of the company on leave of absence or on furlough, are requested to report at head-quarters of the company on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the regiment will be mustered in on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

THE MCCLELLAN REGIMENT.

We learn that Secretary CAMERON has authorized Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, late Major of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to raise a regiment to be called as above. Major BREWSTER has been prominently identified with our State Militia for many years, and has just returned from the seat of war with his regiment, which was one of the first to go into Virginia, and during its term of service was constantly engaged in active duty. It is expected that this regiment will be filled up principally by those of the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, who are desirous of reënlisting for the war. Capt. JOHN SULLIVAN, of the Thirteenth;